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稿

一九三四年八月七日

東文鐵道本社 御中

惡意ヲ持ツ行爲ノ結果最近ニ於テ損發シタル列員
ト又列車運轉、従業員ノ生命一般旅客及商業用貨物
ノ安全確保ニ關聯シテ東部線ニ生ジタ事象トハ益々
シテ余ガ行ツタ本社宛一九三三年五月六日附報告並
各箇々ノ事件ニ關スル報告ヲ追加トシテ茲ニ東部線
ノ保安狀態ニ對シ本社ノ格別ナル注意ヲ喚起スル已
ムナキニ至ラジメタモノデアル。
一九三四年一月一日乃至八月六日間は、左表ニテ明
ナ様ニ警備隊不在ノ關係上惡意襲撃ニ依ツテ次ノ出
來事ガ發生シテ居ルノデアル。

事故名

事故同數

惡意者ノ線路取襲ノ結果

發生シタル列員損發

一六

線路取襲

四一

驛及宿舍ニ對スル武裝襲撃

九一

拉致

一六

右ノ鐵道従業員

八三

掠奪

四二

橋梁取襲

九

電信電話線取襲

一八

2

殺 害 四 六

右ノ中鐵道從業員 九

負 傷 一〇二

鐵道建設物ニ對スル放火 二二

事故ノ總數カラ見テ最近ニ至リ惡意ヲモツタ行爲ガ
急激ニ増加シタ事ニ對シ特ニ注意ヲ喚起スルモノデ
アルトイユノハ六月十七日ヨリ八月六日迄ニ發生シ
タ事故ダケデモ次ノ通りデアル。

惡意ノ線路毀損ニヨル列車傾覆 一二

驛及宿舍ニ對スル武裝襲撃 四三

線路毀損 三二八

拉 致 七二

殺 害 二二

負 傷 二四

掠 奪 一四

電信電話線毀損 一四

橋梁及設備毀損 九

鐵道建築物ニ對スル放火 二

七月二十八日發生ノ第三旅客列車傾覆ニツキ特ニ通
ベヤウ、コノ傾覆ニ除シテ機關車ハ脱線シ、手荷物
郵便車ハ破壊シ、警備車、二等車四輛ハ多大ノ損害
ヲ蒙ツタ。

コノ傾覆ノ除鐵道從業員即チ機關士、ソノ助手、火

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夫、手荷物車掌が、又警備除カラハ三名ノ警備隊員
將又個人乗客デハ二名ガ夫々重傷ヲ負ツタ。

八月ニ入ツテ僅々六日ノ間ニ銃撃、強盜、殺害、傷
害、拉致ヲ伴ツタ顛覆事件ガ三回、又「レール」ガ
毀損サレタガ僅ニ鐵道従業員ノ警戒ニ依リテ未然ニ
顛覆ヲ防止シタコトガ一回アツタ。

本年ニ於ケル列車顛覆ノ結果トシテ破壊セラレ及若
シク毀損セラレタルモノハ機關車二十一輛、及車輛
二百七輛、外ニ鐵道ノ蒙ツタ物質的ナ損質ハ、計算
未完成デアルガ、輪轉材料テ損失三十萬「ルイーブル」
以上アリ、又他ノ各部併セテ十萬「ルイーブル」ノ損
失ヲ受ケテ居ル。ソシテ右ニハ數十萬「ルイーブル」
ニ達スル營業上ノ損失ハコレニ入ツテ居ナイノデア
ル。

以上金錢的損害以外ニ鐵道トシテハ従業員ノ損失ヲ
シテ居ル、即コノ期間中ニ顛覆ニヨリテ被害シタ從
業員其數百二十名ヲ超ヘ、勤務ヲ離レタ日數ハ一千
五百日以上、治療費ハ一萬「ルイーブル」ヲ超ヘテ居
ル、尙顛覆及襲撃ニヨリ鐵道従業員ノ蒙リタル負傷
及失思ハ頗ル重疊デアツテ、ソノ治療ハ一年若ハ一
年以上繼續サレテ居リ、顛覆ニ伴フ被害従業員ハ殆
ンド全ク勞働能力ヲ失ヒテ不具者ト化シ而シテ鐵道
ハ彼等ノ生活費ヲ負擔セザルヲ得ナイノデアル。

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第二、鐵道管理局トシテハ東部線ニ於ケル極メテ危險ナル狀態ヲ考慮ニ入レ、同線警備ノ強化ニ關シテ總本部ニ依頼スルノ外、自ラトシテモ列車運轉安全確保ノタメ次ノ社策ヲ實施シタ。

- A、列車運轉ハ旅客貨物兩列車共並同運轉ニ變更
- B、旅客列車ノ運行前ニ豫防偵察列車ノ運行
- C、「イミヤンボ」・「ムーリン」同旅客列車及荷物列車ノ時速ヲ二十浬以下ニ減退
- D、相次グ旅客列車ト貨物列車集團旅行ヲ定ムルコト

E、裝甲半車ヲ連結シテ旅客列車ノ警備ヲ強化ス。
F、追加的ニ線路巡廻夫ヲ任命シテ線路警備ヲ強化
以上ノ追加的措置ハ鐵道ニ對シテ數十萬「ループル」トイフ迄大ナル文出ヲ生ゼシメタ、何トナレバ偵察列車ヲ追加シタ丈ケデモ十七萬「ループル」ノ文出ヲ要シタカラデアル。

然シ東部線ニ於ケル惡意的襲撃ガ増加シタタメ、前述ノ鐵道管理局ノ對策モ豫期ノ結果ニ到達セズ、不十分デアツタ、何トナレバ鐵道管理局ヨリ近日總本部へ申出テタルニ不拘主要對策タル總本部ノ警備隊ニヨル鐵道警備策ナルモノガ實行セラレナイカラデアアル。ソノコトハ前表ニ引用シテアル事故數ニヨリテ現ニ證明セラレテ居ルノデアアル。

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總本部ノ東部線警備ニ對スル態度ハ次ノヤウナ總本部ヨリ數回ノ回答ニヨリテ示サレテ居ル。

(一) 總本部發信、一九三四年五月十九日附第五百十九號、曰ク

「總本部ハ今回匪賊ヲ鐵道線ヨリ掃蕩ニ清掃センガタメ、東部線ノ貨物列車ニ同乗スル警備ヲ解キソノ解除兵力各驛ニ配置シ、コレヲシテ匪賊監視及匪賊ノ擊滅ノ任ニ當ラシムルコトニ決定シタ。コレニヨリテ鐵道線ノ保安ハ維持サレ、匪賊團ハ全滅シ得ルノデアル。」

(二) 總本部發信、一九三四年七月十九日附第五六號、曰ク「

「惡意ヲ有スル不明ナル人々ニヨル「チグロワヤ」支線ノ三十料ノ地點ニ於ケル角材放火事件ニ關スル貴簡第一〇二二號ニ對スル回答トシテ總本部ハ左記通知スル。

鐵道管理局ガ「チグロワヤ」支線警備隊維持費ヲ數ヶ月間支出シナカッタタメコノ警備隊ハ撤去セラレタノデアル、コノコトニツイテハ既に總本部ヨリ書面ヲ以テ鐵道監理局ヘ通知シテアルノデアル、總本部ハ「チグロワヤ」支線警備隊ガ撤去サレテ以來、右支線ニ於テ發生シ得ベキ總テノ種類ノ事件ニ對シテハ何等ノ責任ヲ負ハサル旨茲

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ニ通知スルモノデアール。」

(三) 總本部發信、一九三四年六月二十五日附第二五六七號、曰ク

「軍人ニ依ル貨物列車管備ノ負擔問題ニ關聯シテ總本部ハ鐵道管理局ニ對シ再三前記軍人ニ對スル補助金支給方ニツイテソノ申出ヲナシタ時ニ鐵道管理局ハ種々ナル口實ヲ設ケテ右申出ヲ回避シテ居ツタ、コレガ即チ貨物列車ヨリ軍人管備隊ヲ撤去シタ理由トナツタノデアール。コレト共ニ鐵道管理局ハコノ問題ニ對スル自分ノ態度ヲ故意ニ忘レテ鐵道ノ蒙ツタ損害全部ヲ總本部ニ負ハスル考デアルト豫告シテ居ルガ總本部ハソノコトガ全然許サナイモノデアルト考ヘテ居ルノデアール。」

(四) 總本部發信、一九三四年六月二十二日附第一五五〇號、コレニヨリテ總本部ハ通知シテ曰ク

「總本部トシテハ『カサンツエツオ』待避所ニ對スル大規模ナ匪賊團ノ襲撃ハ有り得ルト思ヘナイ、何故ナラバ本線ニ於テ我部隊ハ現時對匪賊工作實施中デアツテ、小規模ナ、三名乃至五名ヨリ成ル匪賊ノ襲撃ハ可能デアルトシテモ、コレハ彼地ノ鐵道警察ニヨリテ撃退可能ノモノデアール。」

前記總本部ヨリ管備ヨリノ拔萃ハ總本部ガ鐵道管備ニ對シテ拂ハルル注意ノ不十分ナルコトヲ示シテ居

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ル。鐵道管理局ハ住宅給與、熱料、燈火及輸送ノ提供
方ニ關スル警備軍總本部ノ總テノ要求ニ對シ好意ヲ
示シテ居ルノデアリ、又警備軍總本部側ノ輸送ニ件
フ支出超過ハ本年六ヶ月分ニ對スル鐵道管理局計畫
ノ豫算ニ比シテ十二萬八千五十一「ループル」ニ達
シテ居ル始末デアリ又若シ夫レ警備軍側ニ提供シタ
ル三接甲列車ノ維持及運行ニ件フ鐵道側ノ支出ヲ考
慮スルナラバ警備軍本部ノ本軍ニ於ケル支出ハ鐵道
本社ガ承認シテ居ル一九三三年度ノ豫算計上額ヲモ
遂ニ上廻ツテ居ルノデアル。從ツテ總本部ハソノ負
担スル鐵道警備上ノ使命ノ遂行ガ十分出來ル筈デア
ル。

以上鐵道本社ノタメニ報告スルト共ニ列車運行ノ安
全、鐵道設備ノ保存及従業員ノ生命ニ重大ナル狀態
及現實ノ脅威ノ有スル點竝ニ警備ナキタメ鐵道ノ蒙ル
損害ノ莫大ナル點ヲ考慮シテ余ハ東部線經營上ノ安
全竝ニ鐵道ノ設備及財産ヤ従業員ノ生命ノ保持ヲ保障
シ得ルヤウナル警備方法ヲ打建テルタメ鐵道本社ガ
現實ナル損害ヲ辭ゼラレシコトヲ願フノ光榮ヲ有ス
ルモノデアル。

鐵道管理局長 「エー、ル・イズイ」

本寫ハ在「マスコワ」市中央國立歴史記銘部ニ保管
中ナル書類原本ニヨリテ作成シタルモノデアル。

在「モスクワ」市中央國立歴史記録部長

（「ヴエ・イストシン」）

「ヴエ・イストシン」（署名）

（官印）

一九四七年九月二十七日

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證 明 書

余極東軍事裁判所「ソヴエト」檢察部記録室長「エ
ス・バゼンコ」少佐ハ茲ニ「一九三四年八月七日附
東支鐵道本社ニ對スル管理局長ノ報告」ト名ツケラ
レタル書類ノ別添寫ハ余ガ一九四七年十月十五日在
「モスクワ」市中央國立歴史記録部長ヨリ受領シタ
ルモノナル事ヲ證明ス。

書類ノ原本ハ在「モスクワ」市中央國立歴史記録部
ニ保管中ナリ。

一九四七年十一月十四日

「ソ」聯檢察部記録室長

(陸軍少佐「バゼンコ」)

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Cont

August 7, 1934

To the Board of Directors of
the Chinese Eastern Railway

The railway accidents which have become frequent due to the malicious actions and the situation created on the Chinese Eastern Railway with regard to securing the safety of train movements, life of employees, private passengers and commercial goods in addition to my personal report to the Board of Directors, the report of May 6, 1933 and the reports about each separate accident compel me to draw the attention of the Board of Directors to the situation concerning the protection of the above-mentioned railway.

During the period from January 1 to August 6, 1934, as it is shown in the attached table due to the malicious attacks and the absence of the protection the following accidents took place:

Description of accidents.	Number of accidents.
Railway accidents due to the disjoining of the track by the malefactors	16
Damage to the track	41
Armed attacks on railway stations and barracks	91
Capture of railway employees	83
Acts of looting	42
Damage to bridges	9
Damage to the telephone and telegraph lines	18
Murders	37
Murders of railway employees	9
Cases of wounding	102
Cases of arson (railway installations).	22

Out of this total number of accidents I draw special attention to the malicious actions which have now greatly increased because only in the period from June 17 to August 6 the following accidents took place:

Railway accidents due to the malicious damage to the track	12
Armed attacks on the railway stations and barracks	73
Damage to the track	28
Cases of kidnapping	72
Murders	2
Cases of wounding	24
Acts of looting	14
Damage to the telephone and telegraph lines	14
Damage to bridges and installations	9
Cases of Arson (railway installations)	2

I especially draw the attention to the wreck of the passenger train No. 3 which took place on July 28. During this accident the locomotive rolled down the slope, baggage and mail cars were smashed to pieces and one car with the armed guards, one car of the second class and four cars of the third class were seriously damaged.

As a result of this accident the engine-driver, assistant engine-driver, stoker, baggage clerk, three soldiers of train guard troops and two passengers were heavily wounded.

Only during the first 6 days of August three accidents followed by firing, wounding, looting, murders and kidnappings took place. Besides, in one case the rails were disjoined, and the accident was prevented only thanks to the vigilance of the railway employees.

As a result of the accidents which took place during this year 21 locomotives and 207 cars were either smashed to pieces or seriously damaged and the railway suffered considerable material losses.

Rolling-stock, according to the incomplete computation, over 300,000 roubles, other services over 100,000 roubles, without taking into consideration the exploitation losses amounting to some hundreds of thousands roubles.

Aside from the financial losses the railway suffers losses of personnel. As a result of the railway accidents which took place during this period 120 employees were injured and released of their duties for the total period of 1500 days. The total expenditures for their medical treatment amount to more than 10,000 roubles. Moreover, the wounds and injuries suffered by the railway employees during these accidents and attacks are so serious that about a year is required for their recovery. Besides, the majority of the victims of these accidents almost completely lose their capacity for work, become cripples and the railway has to spend much money to support them.

The Board of Directors, taking into consideration the threatening situation on the Eastern branch of the railway apart from the address to the Headquarters to increase guard units on the Eastern branch of the Chinese Eastern Railway on its own initiative took the following measures to ensure the safety of the train movements.

- a). The movements of passenger and freight trains were scheduled for daytime;
- b). Sending a special scouting train before passenger train;
- c). The reduction of the speed of passenger and freight trains in the section of Iyangpo-Mulin to 20 kms per hours;
- d). The establishment of group movements of passenger and freight trains one after the other;
- e). The strengthening of the protection of the passenger trains by means of attaching to them armoured half carriages;
- f). The strengthening of the protection of the railway by means of appointing additional linemen.

All these additional measures required tremendous expenditures amounting to some hundreds of thousands roubles as the sending of scouting trains alone called for the increase of the expenditures of the railway by 170,000 roubles.

However, due to the increased number of the malicious attacks on the Eastern branch of the Chinese Eastern Railway the above-mentioned measures of the Board of Directors did not lead to the

expected results and are not sufficient due to the fact that in spite of the daily representations of the Board of Directors the Headquarters does not take the measures with regard to the protection of the railway employing guard troops. This fact is shown by the accidents tabulated above.

The following replies of the Headquarters demonstrate its attitude toward the protection of the Chinese Eastern Railway.

1. Letter No. 519 from the Headquarters dated May 19, 1934, which reads: "In order to carry out the complete purge of the railway zone from the Hinghutze the Headquarters now decided to withdraw units guarding freight trains on the Eastern branch of the Chinese Eastern Railway, to station these troops at railway stations and to use them for watching and annihilating the bands of the Hinghutze and thus to preserve peace and order on the railway and to do away with the bands of the Hinghutze."

2. Letter No. 56 from the Headquarters dated July 19, 1934 which reads: "In reply to your memorandum No. 1022 on the setting fire to the sliding rods of the railway point by unknown malefactors on the 30th kilometer of the Tigrovaya railway branch, the Headquarters hereby informs you that due to the fact that during several months funds were provided by the Board of Directors for the maintenance of the guards of the Tigrovaya branch these guards were withdrawn and this fact was given in the letter of the Headquarters. The Headquarters hereby advise that from the time of the withdrawal of the guards from the Tigrovaya branch it relieves itself of any responsibility for all the accidents which might take place on that branch."

3. Letter No. 2567 from the Headquarters dated June 25, 1934, which reads as follows: "When in connection with the assumption of the protection of freight trains by the military units the Headquarters repeatedly submitted to the Boards of Directors the requests to subsidize these units the Board of Directors always rejected these requests under various pretexts which constituted the grounds for the withdrawal of military guards freight trains. At the same time the Board of Directors purposely disregarding its own attitude towards this matter takes the liberty of warning about its intention of shifting the responsibility for the damage inflicted to the railway to the Headquarters. The Headquarters considers this fact absolutely inadmissible."

4. Letter No. 1550 from the Headquarters dated June 22, 1934, in which the Headquarters informs that ".... it does not consider possible that a large band of the Hunghutze could commit the attack on the Kazantsevo flag station for at present the troops stationed in the railway zone are conducting the anti-Hunghutze campaign. All possible attacks of small groups of the Hunghutze, 3 or 5 men strong can be repulsed by the local railway police."

All above-cited excerpts from the letters of the Headquarters show the insufficient attention paid by the Headquarters to the protection of the railway. While the Board of Directors meets all the requests of the Headquarters of guard units concerning billeting, heating and lighting facilities and transportation in spite of the overexpenditures in connection with the transportation by the Headquarters of the guard troops amounting to 128,051 roubles for the past six months, in comparison with the sum planned by the Board of Directors and if we take into consideration the expenditures of the railway for the maintenance and exploitation of the three armoured trains furnished to the guard troops, the expenditures of the Headquarters of the guard troops for this year considerably exceed the appropriations planned by the Board of Directors for 1933.

Therefore there are all possibilities for carrying out the tasks assigned to the Headquarters with regard to the proper protection of the railway.

Reporting on all said above to the Board of Directors and expecting their decision taking into consideration the grave situation and the real mena e to the safety of the train movements and to the railway installations and to the lives of the railway personnel as well as tremendous losses suffered by the railway to the absence of military guards. I hereby request that real measures be taken by the Board of Directors for the establishing of such a system of protection which would guarantee the safety of the exploitation of the Eastern branch of the Chinese Eastern Railway, and the preservation of the installations and property of the railway as well as of the lives of its personnel.

U. Rudy,
Director of the Railway.

This copy is made from the original document which is in the custody of the State Central Historical Archives in Moscow.

/signed/ V. Istomin,
Director of the State Central Historical
Archives in Moscow.

September 27, 1947

C E R T I F I C A T E

November 14, 1947

I, Major N. A. Bazenko, Chief of the document room of the Soviet division of the I.P.S. hereby certify that a copy of the document to which this certificate is attached entitled:

A report of the Director of the Chinese Eastern Railway to the Board of Directors of the Railway dated August 7, 1934.
was received by me from the Director of the State Central Historical Archives in Moscow on October 15, 1947.

The original document is in the custody of the State Central Historical Archives in Moscow.

Major N. A. Bazenko,
Chief of the document room
of the Soviet division
of the I.P.S.

Statement made by Karakhan to the Japanese Ambassador Ota
on 16 April 1933.

1. From the very beginning of the Sino-Japanese Incident and the moment the Japanese Army entered the territory of Manchuria the Japanese government directly through the Soviet Ambassador in Tokyo and through their Ambassador in Moscow repeatedly made assurances to the effect that the rights and interests of the U.S.S.R. and in particular those to the Chinese Eastern Railway would not be prejudiced, and that the Japanese command as well as the Japanese officials in Manchuria were given strict instructions not to permit the rights and interests of the U.S.S.R. on the Chinese Eastern Railway to be violated. The statements of that kind were made not only at the very beginning of events but throughout these events up to the present time which shows that the Japanese government took the responsibility for every action which could violate the rights and interests of the U.S.S.R.

The Soviet Government having accepted the assurances of the Japanese government became somewhat less worried, so much the more due to the fact that at the outset of the events the local Japanese authorities showed some desire to avoid anything which could be prejudicial to the rights and interests of the U.S.S.R. In many cases when serious damage was caused to the Chinese Eastern Railway in connection with the military actions conducted in the railway zone, the Soviet Government, though calling Japan's attention to this fact was ready to take it without much alarm insofar as such damage could have been explained by the war situation.

2. Actions taken by the Manchoukuo authorities, by the Japanese councillors in Manchoukuo and directly by the local Japanese authorities within last months created a very grave situation on the Chinese Eastern Railway and made the Soviet Government anxious not only about the condition of the railway, the normal functions of which were disturbed, but also because these actions aimed at the aggravation of conditions on the railway including artificial provocation of incidents in connection with certain problems.

3. Basic facts to which the Soviet Government calls the attention of the Japanese Government are as follows:

a) On the 7th of July 1932 the Manchurian authorities captured a transit wharf of the Chinese Eastern Railway. According to the information sent by us on the 8th of July to the Japanese government that seizure was directed by the Japanese nationals employed by Manchoukuo. This problem has not been settled up till now due to the fault of the above-mentioned persons and heavy damage was caused to the interests of the U.S.S.R. thereby.

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on 16 April 1933.

1. From the very beginning of the Sino-Japanese Incident and the moment the Japanese Army entered the territory of Manchuria the Japanese government directly through the Soviet Ambassador in Tokyo and through their Ambassador in Moscow repeatedly made assurances to the effect that the rights and interests of the U.S.S.R. and in particular those to the Chinese Eastern Railway would not be prejudiced, and that the Japanese command as well as the Japanese officials in Manchuria were given strict instructions not to permit the rights and interests of the U.S.S.R. on the Chinese Eastern Railway to be violated. The statements of that kind were made not only at the very beginning of events but throughout these events up to the present time which shows that the Japanese government took the responsibility for every action which could violate the rights and interests of the U.S.S.R.

The Soviet Government having accepted the assurances of the Japanese government became somewhat less worried, so much the more due to the fact that at the outset of the events the local Japanese authorities showed some desire to avoid anything which could be prejudicial to the rights and interests of the U.S.S.R. In many cases when serious damage was caused to the Chinese Eastern Railway in connection with the military actions conducted in the railway zone, the Soviet Government, though calling Japan's attention to this fact was ready to take it without much alarm insofar as such damage could have been explained by the war situation.

2. Actions taken by the Manchoukuo authorities, by the Japanese councillors in Manchoukuo and directly by the local Japanese authorities within last months created a very grave situation on the Chinese Eastern Railway and made the Soviet Government anxious not only about the condition of the railway, the normal functions of which were disturbed, but also because these actions aimed at the aggravation of conditions on the railway including artificial provocation of incidents in connection with certain problems.

3. Basic facts to which the Soviet Government calls the attention of the Japanese Government are as follows:

a) On the 7th of July 1932 the Manchurian authorities captured a transit wharf of the Chinese Eastern Railway. According to the information sent by us on the 8th of July to the Japanese government that seizure was directed by the Japanese nationals employed by Manchoukuo. This problem has not been settled up till now due to the fault of the above-mentioned persons and heavy damage was caused to the interests of the U.S.S.R. thereby.

Moreover, in spite of the promise given by the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs to be instrumental in the speedy settlement of the issue, the Japanese military officials occupied the office of the transit wharf on the 11th of April, hoisted the Japanese flag on the roof of the building and mounted Japanese guards. If up till now the authorities of Manchukuo have been committing an unlawful act and the Japanese government took part in the settlement of the issue arising out of it, now the Japanese authorities themselves decided to capture "that" which has been and still is the subject of the negotiations.

The Soviet Government cannot but make protest against these actions which obviously violate the above-mentioned assurances of the Japanese Government.

b) The Soviet Government permitted the transportation of the Japanese forces by the Chinese Eastern Railway at the request of the Japanese Government. It is needless to prove that the Soviet Government and the Chinese Eastern Railway have regarded and regard these transportations from a purely commercial point of view and believe that they should be duly paid for.

Meanwhile the negotiations with regard to this matters conducted between the Chinese Eastern Railway and the Japanese military authorities are systematically protracted and there is already a great indebtedness which aggravates the financial position of the railway suffering already from great reduction of commercial transportation which was a result of the military operations conducted in Manchuria.

c) The Soviet Government is especially anxious about the last events which took place in Manchuria in the course of which the police authorities committed several acts of violence for the express purpose of disrupting the normal functions of the Chinese Eastern Railway and of causing heavy damage to the interests of the U.S.S.R. These acts were committed at the direct demand of the Japanese officials of Manchukuo and with their participation. These actions resulted in the disjunction of tracks between the Chinese Eastern Railway and the Zabaikal Railway by way of driving spikes into railway points in order to hamper the European-Asiatic means of communication which would disrupt communications between the Chinese Eastern Railway and Soviet railways; these actions resulted also in the seizure of transit goods belonging to the U.S.S.R. which meant gross violation of the rights of the Soviet Union to the transit at the Chinese Eastern Railway.

d) The Eastern branch of the Chinese Eastern Railway is at present completely disorganized as a result of systematic attacks of robbers on trains and railway constructions, engineering deliberate railway accidents, attacks, lootings, murders and kidnapping of Soviet citizens employed by the Chinese Eastern Railway. Asking for permission to transport the

the Japanese troops to the Eastern branch of the Chinese Eastern Railway, the Japanese Government assured the Soviet Government that their aim was to restore peace and to maintain it. Meanwhile, from the point of view of order and security the situation on the railway in the worse time was never so grave as it is at present.

e) The authorities of Manchoukuo and the Japanese authorities in Manchuria absolutely artificially raised and lately highlighted the issue with regard to the engines and cars on the Soviet territory, because they could not but know that the Soviet authorities are above any reproach as to these two problems.

The engines in question belong to the Soviet Government and they never were in the possession of the Chinese Eastern Railway, which is the U.S.S.R. property, nor Manchoukuo, to say nothing of the Japanese, have right to make any claim as to these engines. As to the cars, the Chinese Eastern Railway and the Soviet railways always exchanged cars and there is no wonder that certain number of the cars of the Chinese Eastern Railway are on the Soviet territory because the same number or even more -- at present over 2000 cars belonging to the Soviet railways are exploited by the Chinese Eastern Railway.

When the return of cars from the Soviet territory to the Chinese Eastern Railway was sometime delayed, it happened as a result of military actions going on between Chinese units and Japanese-Manchurian army which during many months stopped the traffic on the Chinese Eastern Railway from both Eastern and Western ends.

f) Mass arrests of Soviet citizens, many of whom are kept more than a year without being tried under extremely difficult conditions and are subjected to tortures inflicted directly by the Japanese gendarmes and the Japanese nationals employed by Manchoukuo.

4. All the above-stated facts which do not exhaust all the cases of the violation of interests of the U.S.S.R. make the Soviet Government remind the Japanese Government of their assurances made to the effect that the interests of the Soviet Union would not be prejudiced and to insist on taking effective measures that can actually protect the rights and interests of the Soviet Union from any infringements and violation.

The above copy is correct.

September 27, 1947

Director of the State Central Historical
Archives in Moscow
(Istomin)

CERTIFICATE

November 14, 1947

I, Major N. A. Bazenko, Chief of the Document Room of the Soviet Division of the I.P.S. hereby certify that a copy of the document to which this certificate is attached entitled:

The Statement made by Karakhan to the Japanese Ambassador Ota on 16 April 1933

was received by me from the Director of the State Central Historical Archives in Moscow on October 15, 1947.

The original document is in the custody of the State Central Historical Archives in Moscow.

Major N. A. Bazenko,
Chief of the Document Room
of the Soviet Division
of the I.P.S.

3334-B

稿

一九三三年四月十六日「カラハシ」ヨリ大田日本大使ニ對シテナシタル申出

Doc.

一 日支紛争が丁度發生シテ日本軍が滿洲領域ニ進入シテ以來、日本政府ハ在「モスクワ」日本大使殿ヲ經テ、又直接在東京ソ聯大使ニ對シテ、ソ側ノ就中東支鐵道ニ於ケル權益ニ對シテハ損害ヲ與フルコトナカルベキ旨竝日本軍モ在滿日本官吏モ東支鐵道ニ於ケルソ側ノ權益ニ對シテ損害ヲ加ヘザルベキ旨ノ使命ヲ受ケ居ル旨一再ナラズ保證ヲ與ヘテ居ルノデアル。斯様ノ言明ハ事變ノ最初ニ於テノミナラズコレ等事變ノアリタル間最近ニ至ル迄行ハレテ居タノデアリ、コレニヨリテ見レバ、日本政府ハソ側ノ權益ヲ侵害スルコト總テニ對シテコレガ責任ヲ採ツテ居ルコトハ明白デアル。

ソ聯政府ハコレ等日本政府ノ保證ヲ受ケテ多少安心シテ居ツタ、殊ニ事變ノ最初ニ於テハ總テソ側權益ニ損害ヲ與ヘ得ルヤワナコトハ避ケル希望ヲ日本官憲ガ持ツテ居タコトガ本當ニ認メラレタノデアツタ。東支鐵道附近ニ於ケル軍事行動ニ關聯シテ重大ナル損害ガ同鐵道ニ加ヘラ

2

レタ機多ノ場合ニ於テ、ソ聯政府ハ右損害ニ對シ日本側ノ注意ヲ喚起シタコトガアツタケレドモ、然シカ、ル損害ハ戰爭狀態ノ故ヲ以テ説明サレ得ルモノデアアルカラ右ニ對シテハ特ニ不安ヲ持ツコトナクシテコレニ接スルノ態度デアツタノデアアル。

ニ 最近數ヶ月ニ於ケル滿洲國官憲、在滿洲國日本人顧問及直接地方日本官憲ノ行動ハ東支鐵道上ニ緊迫ナル事態ヲ發生シテ居ル、コノ事態ハ、既ニ正常ナル運行ガ害サレテ居ル本鐵道ノ狀態ニツイテノミナラズ、コレ等ノ行動ガ鐵道ノ狀態ヲ尖鋭化スルノ任務ヲ持ツテ居リ、中ニハ個々ノ問題ニツキ紛争ガ人爲的方法ヲ以テサレテ居ルノデソ聯政府ノ強キ不安ヲ惹起シテ居ルノデアアル。

ニ ソ聯政府ガ日本政府ノ注意ヲ喚起スル主ナル事實ハ次ノ如キモノデアアル。

(イ) 一九三二年七月七日滿洲官憲ハ東支鐵道ノ貨物積移用埠頭ヲ奪取シタ。右奪取ハ七月八日日本政府ニ通報シタル如ク滿洲國ノ職ニ在ル日本臣民ノ直接指導ノ下ニ行ハレタノデアツタ。コノ問題ハ前記ノ人々ノ罪ニヨリ現在迄調整セラレズシテ居リ、コレニヨリテソ側ノ利益ニ重大ナル損害ガ加ヘラレテ居ル。

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加之本問題急速調整上援助ヲ與フベキ旨ノ日本外務省ノ約束ニモ不拘本年四月十一日日本側軍人ハ積替棧橋ノ事務所ヲ占居シ、ソノ建物ノ上ニ日本國旗ヲ掲揚シ、ソシテ日本側番兵ヲ附シタ。從來滿洲國官憲ガ不均合ナル行動ヲ行ツタ場合ニハコレガ調停ニ日本政府ガ乘リ出シテ居タモノデアツタガ、今日テハ交渉ノ目的物デアツタシ又今尙ソウデアル所ノモノヲ日本官憲自身ガ奪取セント決心シテ居ルノデアル。コレ等ノ公然前記日本政府ノ保證ヲ破ル行動ニ對シテソ聯政府ハ抗議セザルヲ得ナイノデアル。

(ロ) ソ聯政府ハ日本政府ノ願ヒニ從ツテ東支鐵道ニ依リテ日本軍隊ノ輸送ヲ行フコトニ同意シ與ヘタ。ソ聯政府竝東支鐵道ガ右輸送ニ對シテ專ラ純商業的輸送ノ見地ヨリ之ヲ今日迄見テ來タシ又今日左様ニ見テ居リ、右輸送ニ對シテハ何レ料金ノ支拂アルベキモノトナシテ居ルコトハ茲ニ證明スル迄モナイコトデアル。然ル處、本問題ニ關シテ東支鐵道ト日本軍憲ノ間ニ行ヘレツツアル交渉ハ常習的ニ還延セラレテ既ニ莫大ナル借金トナリ居リ、右ハ滿洲ニ於ケル軍事事變ノ結果生ジタル商業的輸

4

送ノ烈シキ減少ノタメ唯サヘ苦シミツツアル
鐵道ノ財政狀態ヲ更ニ惡化シテ居ルノデアアル。

(ハ) 滿洲ニ於ケル最近ノ暴變、即チ滿洲國ノ日系
官吏ノ直接ノ要求ニヨリ及ソノ參加ノ下ニ
察官憲ガ東支鐵道ノ正常ナル作業ヲ破壞シ並
ソ側利益ニ重大ナル損害ヲ與フルコトヲ直接
目的トスル一連ノ強制的行動ヲ行フニ至ルヤ
右ハ特ニソ聯政府ノ大ナル不安ヲ惹起シテ居
ルノデアアル。コレ等ノ行動ハ東支鐵道トソ聯
各鐵道間ノ交通ヲ不可能ナラシムル目的ヲ以
テ轉轍器ニ曲釘ヲ打込ムコトニヨリ東支鐵道
ト「ザバイカル」鐵道間ノ線路ヲ分離スル、
即チ歐亞直通連絡ノタメ困難ヲ生ゼシムルト
ユウ形ニ於テ現ハレ、又ソ側ニ屬スル通過貨
物ヲ奪取シ、依テ以テ東支鐵道ニ依ルソ側ノ
通過權ヲ亂暴ニ侵害スルトユウ形ニ於テ現ハ
レタノデアアル。

(ニ) 列車及鐵道ノ設備ニ對スル強盜ノ定期的襲撃、
害心ヲ持ツ列車傾覆、毀壞、強盜行爲殺人、東支
鐵道勤務ノソ聯人ニ對スルテ致ノ結果東支鐵
道ノ東部線ハ現時全然ソノ組織ヲ破壞セラル
テ居ル。日本政府ハ東支鐵道東部線ニヨル日
本軍隊ノ輸送ヲ許可センコトヲ願出ツルト同

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時ニソ聯政府ニ對シ日本政府ハ秩序ヲ回復スルコトヲソノ目的トシソシテ秩序ヲ維持スル義務ヲ負フト保證言明シタ。然ルニ秩序及安全ノ見地ヨリ見テ鐵道ニ於ケル事態ハソノ最惡ノ時代ニ於テスラ現時ノ如キ而ク困難ナコトハナカツタノデアル。

(ホ)

滿洲國官憲及在滿日本官憲ハ最近ソ聯領域内ニ存スル機關車及車輛ノ同題ヲ全然人爲的ニ造リ上ゲ且コレヲ吹キ上ゲタ、彼等ハ右兩問題ニツキソ聯官憲ガ有ユル非難ノ外ニ在ルコトヲ知ラヌ筈ハナイカラデアル。話トナツテ居ル機關車ハソ聯政府ニ屬シテ居リ決シテ東支鐵道ノ所有物デハナカツタノデアル。ソ聯ノ所有物デアル所ノ東支鐵道モ滿洲國モ、況ンヤ日本側モコレ等機關車ニ關シテ何等カノ請求權ヲ有シ得ナイノデアル。車輛ニツイテハ東支鐵道トソ聯鐵道トノ間ニ常ニ車輛ノ交換ガ行ハレテ居ッテ一定以ノ東支鐵道車輛ガソ聯領域内ニ在リ、又同様ノ數ノ、否一層多クノ車輛、現在二千輛ヲ超ユルソ聯鐵道ノ車輛ガ、東支鐵道ノ上ニ存在シニ居ルトユワコトハ、敢テ疑クニ足ラヌコトデアル。若シソ側ヨリ東支鐵道ヘノ車輛返還ガ時トシテ違

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6

延シタトスルモ、右ハ支那軍隊ト日滿軍間ノ
軍事行動ノ結果東支鐵道ヲ東西兩端ヨリ或多
ノ月ニ亘リ閉鎖シタコトカラ發生シタコトデ
アル。

(ヘ)ソ聯人民ノ集團的拘禁、コレ等人民ノ中或ル
者ハ一年以上裁判ナク未聞ノ困難ナル狀態ノ
下ニ拘禁セラレテ居リソシテ日本憲兵及滿洲
國ノ職ニ在ル日本臣民ノ直接參加ノ下ニ行ハ
ルル苛責及拷問ニ附セラレテ居ルノデアル。
四コレ等總テノ事實ハ、未ダソ側利益侵害ノ全部
ヲ含ムモノデハナイケレドモ、コレニヨリソ聯
政府トシテハ日本政府ニ對シソノ與ヘタソ側利
益ニハ損害ヲ加ヘザルベシトスル保證證明ニツ
イテ注意ヲ喚起スルト共ニソヴィエト聯邦ノ極
益ヲ有ユル侵害ヨリ眞ニ守リ得ル效果的ナ措置
ヲ採ラルル様主張セザルヲ望ナイモノデアル。

右
相
違
ナ
シ。

中央國立歴史記録部長「イストミン」(署名)

(官印)

一九四七年九月二十七日

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證 明 書

余、極東國際軍事裁判所ノ聯檢察部記録室長陸軍少佐「エヌ・ア・バヤンコ」ハ茲ニ一九三三年四月十六日「カラハシ」が大田日本大使ニ對シテナシタル言明「ト名ヅケラレタル書類ノ別添寫ハ余ガ一九四七年十月十五日在「モスクワ」市中央國立歴史記録部長ヨリ受領シタルモノナルコトヲ證明スル。

右書類原本ハ在「モスクワ」市中央國立歴史記録部ニ保管中デアル。

ソ聯檢察部記録室長

(陸軍少佐「バヤンコ」)

「バヤンコ」(署名)

一九四七年十一月十四日

cert.

August 21, 1934
011/27

To Mr. Shi Lui-ben, Special Agent
of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
in North Manchuria

Mr. Special Agent,

In spite of repeated declarations and protests made by our consulate-general against continual arrests and acts of violence committed against Soviet citizens by various Manchurian police authorities, within few last days a number of arrests of Soviet citizens again took place on the Eastern branch of the Chinese Eastern Railway and in Kharbin.

The list of 38 imprisoned Soviet citizens is attached hereto. The police authorities who made these arrests not only considered it unnecessary to notify the Soviet consulates as to the cause of those arrests, but even did not inform about their occurrence. The arrests are being made without proper warrants being produced and are accompanied by searches in offices and private residences of the imprisoned citizens the reasons not being explained. At the same time the acts of violence against the prisoners are still being perpetrated. Some of the prisoners are being subjected to beatings by the police officials.

Soviet citizens are still being unlawfully deported from the Manchurian to the Soviet territory without the consulate-general being notified.

Emphatically protesting against all these acts of the Manchurian police authorities I insist that you, Mr. Special Agent, take effective measures for the speediest release of the imprisoned Soviet citizens and provide for them during the period of imprisonment the necessary human treatment (regular bringing of food parcels, visits of relatives, having fresh air, etc.)

I also expect you to inform me as soon as possible about the causes of arrest of 38 Soviet citizens, whose names are indicated in the list attached hereto.

In addition to this I consider it necessary to notify you that all the above-mentioned unlawful acts committed against the Soviet citizens by the Manchurian authorities were brought to the knowledge of the Soviet government by me, and

I reserve the right to return to this question later. Awaiting your reply I assure you Mr. Special Agent of my profound respect.

(N. Raivid)

The copy is taken from the original document which is in the custody of the State Central Historical Archives in Moscow.

Director of the State Central Historical
Archives in Moscow

September 27, 1947.

(Istomin)

Copy

List of the Soviet citizens arrested
by the police authorities, from the
13th up to the 21st of August 1934.

- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| 1. Nikolaev | Superintendent of the 9th section, track service |
| 2. Kollodiy | Superintendent of the 11th section, track service. |
| 3. Zlotnikov | Inspector of the 25th workers settlement, telegraph service. |
| 4. Pystih | Imyanpo station-master. |
| 5. Paul | Madaoshi station-master. |
| 6. Kraev | Hailin station-master. |
| 7. Kudienko | Superintendent of the 3rd section, telegraph service. |
| 8. Yurenko | Telegraph operator, Pogranichnaya station. |
| 9. Kirikov | Telephone operator, Imyanpo station. |
| 10. Panochnik | Foreman, telegraph service, Hendaohetzi St. |
| 11. Milguy | Acting senior telegraph operator, Mulin St. |
| 12. Lebedev | Acting clerk of the 10th section, track service. |
| 13. Nazamchuk | Telegraph operator, Pogranichnaya station. |
| 14. Pionzin | Weigher, Imyanpo station. |
| 15. Silverstov | Assistant station-master, Pogranichnaya St. |
| 16. Kalmikov | Pogranichnaya station-master. |
| 17. Fedchenko | Railroad technician, Daimagou Station. |
| 18. Kovelsky | Repair worker, Daimagou station. |
| 19. Ovchinnikov | Track watchman of Hailin station. |
| 20. Sokolov | Cashier of commercial agency Sochintzi. |
| 21. Mikhailov | Taipinlin station-master. |
| 22. Estanin | Superintendent of freight section, exploitation service. |

- | | |
|-----------------------|--|
| 23. Cherniy | Assistant station-master, Pogranichnaya St. |
| 24. Melnic V.P. | Controller of the 9th section, track service, Harbin. |
| 25. Pastova O.B. | Clerk, Kharbin round-house. |
| 26. Pereligina E.F. | Assistant secretary of the inspection board of the Chinese Eastern Railway |
| 27. Pereligin A.F. | Inspector of the land division of the Board of Chinese Eastern Railway. |
| 28. Pushkov I.E. | Employee of commercial division of the Chinese Eastern Railway. |
| 29. Mordvinova V.S. | Employee of material warehouse. |
| 30. Bondarenko A.S. | Attendant, 2nd school. |
| 31. Ezhov V.I. | Clerk, commercial service. |
| 32. Kalashnikova M.N. | Same as above. |
| 33. Glushkov A.S. | Book-keeper of the 4th division of DNP |
| 34. Lobandkov B. | Laboratory assistant, Polytechnical institute. |
| 35. Belyaev L. | Clerk, traction service. |
| 36. Jusupov G.T. | Chief building custodian of the city section, track service. |
| 37. Vench | Book-keeper, maintenance and supply service. |
| 38. Vovk | Employee service of general affairs of the Chinese Eastern Railway. |

The copy is taken from the original document which is in the custody of the State Central Historical Archives in Moscow.

Director of the State Central Historical Archives in Moscow.

September 27, 1947.

/ Istomin /

C E R T I F I C A T E

November 14, 1947

I, Major N.A. Bazenko, Chief of the document room of the Soviet division of the I.P.S. hereby certify that a copy of the document to which this certificate is attached entitled:

A letter of the Chief of the Consulate-General of the U.S.S.R. in Harbin of August 21, 1934 No. 011-27 addressed to the Special Agent of the Ministry of Foreign Ministry in North Manchuria and a list of 38 Soviet citizens arrested by the police authorities from the 13th up to the 21st of August 1934 attached to the above letter was received by me from the Director of the State Central Historical Archives in Moscow on October 15, 1947.

The original document is in the custody of the State Central Historical Archives in Moscow.

Major N.A. Bazenko,
Chief of the document room
of the Soviet Division
of the I.P.S.

Doc 3334-C

獨

一九三四年八月二十一日

第〇一一ノ二七號

駐北滿外交部特派交涉員施履云

特派交涉員 嚴

滿洲國駐紮官廳ノソ聯人ニ對シテ絶エズ行フ拘
禁及暴行ニ關シ一再ナラズ貴官ニ申出テ又ハ偵察
館ヨリ抗議セルニモ不効、最近數日ノ間ニ又々東
支鐵道本部線及「ハルビン」ニ於テソ聯人ニ對ス
ル一連ノ拘禁が行ハレタ。拘禁サレタルソ聯人三
十名ノ人名表ヲ茲ニ添附スル。前記拘禁ヲ行ツタ
駐紮官廳ハコレ等拘禁ノ理由ヲソ聯領事館ニ通知
スル事ヲ必長トモヘザルノミナラズ拘禁ノ事實ニ
ツイテノ通知サヘシナカッタ。拘禁ハ正當ナル程
度ノ揭示ナクシテ行ハレ且ソノ理由ヲ説明スル事
ナク被拘禁者ノ職場上ノ事務及住宅ニ對シテ暴
宅搜索ヲ併セ行ツテ居ルノデアアル。
コレト並ンテ被拘禁者ニ對スル暴行モ續行セラレ
右ノ中數名ノ者ハ駐紮官廳ヨリ殴打セラレテ居ル。
又何等總領事館ニ被害サレルコトヲクシテソ聯人
ニ對スル滿洲國領事館ヨリソ聯人ニ對テ不法追放ガ
續行セラレツツアル。
本官ハ滿洲國駐紮官廳ノコレ等總テノ行動ニ對シ

2

斷乎抗議ヲ申出ゾルト共ニ既ニ拘禁セラレテ居ル
ソ聯人民ヲ急進解放シ且ツ彼等ノタメ拘禁期間中
必要ナル人道的條件（定期的差入、血族トノ面會
散歩等）ヲ與ヘルタメ有效ナル措置ヲ貴府別交渉
員ガ勵ゼラレシ等ヲ主張スルモノデアアル。本官ハ
更ニ別添人名表ニ掲グル三十八名ノソ聯人ノ拘禁
等由ニ付至急通報サレシコトヲ期待スルモノデア
アル。

尙右ト共ニ前記ソ聯邦人民ニ對スル滿洲國官意、
不法行為ノ全部ニツキテハ本官ヨリソ聯邦政府ニ
報告済ニシテ本官ハ將來重オテ本問題ニ言及スル
ノ權利ヲ保有スル旨貴官ニ通知スルヲ必要ト思考
スルモノデアアル。貴答對待等々本官ハ貴府機交渉
員ニ向ヒテ茲ニ敬意ヲ表スルモノデアアル。

（「エス・ライウイドー」）

本稿ハ在「モスクワ」市中央國立歴史記録部保管
中ノ發表原本ニヨリテ作成シタルモノデアアル。

在「モスクワ」市中央國立歴史記録部長

（「ダニ・イストミン」）

「ダニ・イストミン」（署名）

（印）

一九四七年九月二十七日

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寫

一九三四年八月十三日乃至二十一日警察官意拘禁

ソ 聯 人 人 名 表

一 「ニコラエフ」
二 「コルロージイ」
三 「スロトニコフ」
四 「ビヤーツイフ」
五 「パウーリ」
六 「クラエフ」
七 「クジエシニコ」
八 「ユレシニコ」
九 「キリコフ」
一〇 「バノチキン」
一一 「シリグイ」
一二 「レーベジエフ」
一三 「ナザムチユーク」
一四 「ビオンジン」
一五 「シリウエルストフ」
一六 「カルムイコフ」
一七 「フエツチエシニコ」
一八 「コワリスキー」
一九 「アフテンニコフ」

線路部第九區長
線路部第十一區長
電信部第二十五班監視係
「イミヤンボ」局長
「ヌダオシ」局長
海林局長
電信部第三區長
「ボグラニチナヤ」局電信士
「イミヤンボ」局電信士
「ハシダオヘザイ」局電信部
上級電信士
「ムーリン」局上級電信士代理
線路部第十區文書係代理
「ボグラニチナヤ」局電信士
「イミヤンボ」局計量係
「ボグラニチナヤ」局助役
「ボグラニチナヤ」局長
「ダイヌゴウ」局道路工
「タイマゴウ」局修理工
海林局線路看人

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- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| 三〇 「ソコロフ」 | 「ソチンツイ」商業代理部
金銭用係 |
| 三一 「シベイロフ」 | 「タイピンリン」部長 |
| 三二 「オスターニン」 | 營業部貨物部長 |
| 三三 「チヨールヌイ」 | 「ボグラニチナヤ」應當直 |
| 三四 「メリニク、ウエ、ベ」 | 「ハルビン」區第九班人證係
鐵路部市街 |
| 三五 「メストワ、オ、ウエ」 | 「ハルビン」機關庫事務員
(女) |
| 三六 「ベレルイギナ、エ、エフ」 | 東文信道監査委員會文書係
代理 |
| 三七 「ベレルイギン、ア、エフ」 | 東文信道管理局土地監視係 |
| 三八 「ブチコフ、イ、エ」 | 東文信道商業部勤務員 |
| 三九 「モルトビーノワ、ウエ、ニス」 | 材料部勤務員 (女) |
| 四〇 「ボンダレンコ、ア、エフ」 | 第二學費庶務係 (女) |
| 四一 「エジヨフ、ウエ、ゲ」 | 商業部事務員 |
| 四二 「カラージニコワ、エム、エン」 | 〃 (女) |
| 四三 「グルシコフ、ア、エス」 | 「テ、エス、ベ」第四部計算係 |
| 四四 「ロバノク、ウエ」 | 工業大學管庫手 |
| 四五 「ペリヤーエフ、エル」 | 鐵路部事務員 |
| 四六 「ユスボフ、ゲイ」 | 鐵路部市街區建築物上級監視係 |
| 四七 「ウエンチ」 | 材料部計算係 |
| 四八 「ウオフク」 | 東文信道總務部勤務員 |
| 本寫ハ在「モスクワ」市中央國立歴史記錄部保管 | |

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ノ醫類原本ニヨリテ作成シタルモノデアル。

在「モスクワ」市

中央國立歴史記録部長（「ザエ、イストミン」）

「ザエ、イストミン」（署名）

官印

一九四七年九月二十七日

5

證 明 書

余、極東國際軍事裁判所ノ聯檢察部記録室長陸軍少佐「エヌ、ア、ベゼンコ」ハ茲ニ「在」ハルビーンノ聯總領事館事務代理發駐北滿外交部特派交渉員宛一九三四年八月二十一日附第〇一一／二七號書信、一九三四年八月十三日乃至二十一日警察官意拘禁ソ聯人三十八名人名表添附「ト」題サレタル書類ノ別添寫ハ余ガ一九四七年十月十五日在「モスクワ」市中央國立歴史記録部長ヨリ受領シタルモノナルコトヲ證明スル。

書類原本ハ在「モスクワ」市中央國立歴史記録部に保管中デアル。

ソ聯檢察部記録室長（陸軍少佐「ベゼンコ」）

一九四七年十一月十四日

Doc. 3334-C

Cert.

寫

九月五日、第〇一一／三一號

在北滿洲外務特別交渉員

施 歷 本 殿

特別交渉員殿

八月二十一日附（三十八名）及八月二十八日附（二十二名）損信添附ノ被拘禁ソ連人民人名表追加トシテ茲ニ警察及憲兵官憲ニヨリテ拘禁セラレタルソ連人民ノ第三人名表ヲ送附スルノ光榮ヲ有スル。

本官ハ貴特別交渉員ニ對シ茲ニ敬賀ヲ表スルモノデアル。

在「ヘルビン」ソ連總領事館事務代理

（エヌ、ライウイド）

本寫ハ在「モスクワ」市中央國立歴史記憶部ニ保管中ノ資料原本ニヨリテ作成シタルモノデアル。

在「モスクワ」市中央國立歴史記憶部長

（ザエ、イストミン）

イストミン（署名）

一九四七年九月二十七日（官印）

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2.

一九三四年九月四日迄ニ拘禁セラレタル

ソ連人民追加人名表

「グリゴリーエフ、ム、ア、	真支錢道工藝學校庶務係
ニスネシコ、エス、	「ヘンタオヘツイ」摩車掌
耳ベルノワ	「ボグラニチナヤ」摩助臂套
四バラモ一ノワ	運輸部運輸區女番人 「ボグラニチナヤ」摩
武ジキモンド、ム、	「ボグラニチナヤ」摩車掌
バクジミースイフ、エス、エス、	「イミヤンガ」摩車係
セノセンコ、ダエ、ム、	「イミヤンガ」摩車係
ベベチニコフ、イ、エス、	「ボグラニチナヤ」機關庫屋根職工
カシチエルベニコフ、ア、ダ、	「ボグラニチナヤ」機關庫配達手(女)
「ロジエレアツオフ	「ボグラニチナヤ」機關庫鐵工助手
「「コルシコフ	「ボグラニチナヤ」機關庫檢車係代理
「ニシクーリン	營業部技術乘客課長
「ニマルシエワ	「ヘンタオヘツイ」材料部區長 臨時代理ノ妻
「四サンツエウイチ	編成部列車檢査役
「武ベレルイギナ	診療所見習生(女)
「ボオセフチニコ	線路部第十區道路工

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Doc 3334-D

證 明 書

余、極東國際軍事裁判所ソ連檢察部記録室長陸軍少佐「エヌ、ヌ、ベゼンコ」ハ茲ニ、「在「ヘルビ」ソ連總領事館事務代理發、駐北滿外交部特派交渉員宛、一九三四年九月五日附第〇一一／三一號、一九三四年九月四日經ニ拘禁サレタルソ連人十六名追加人名表附屬」ト題スル書類ノ別添寫ハ、余ガ一九四七年十月十五日在「モスクワ」市中央國立歴史記録部長ヨリ受領シタルモノナルコトヲ證明スル。書類原本ハ在「モスクワ」市中央國立歴史記録部ニ保管中デアル。

ソ連檢察部記録室長

(陸軍少佐「ベゼンコ」)

一九四七年十一月十四日

IPS Doc. No. 3334-D

Exh. No. _____

September 5

No. 011/31

To the Special Agent of the
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
in North Manchuria.

Mr. Shi Lui-ben

Mr. Special Agent,

In addition to the lists of arrested Soviet citizens, which were attached to my letters of August 23 (concerning 38 persons) and of August 28 (concerning 22 persons) I have the honour of enclosing herewith the third list of Soviet citizens arrested by the police and gendarmerie authorities.

I assure you Mr. Special Agent of my profound respect.

Chief of consulate - general of the
U.S.S.R. in Kharbin

(N. Raivid)

The copy is taken from the original document which is in the custody of the State Central Historical Archives in Moscow.

Director of the State Central
Historical Archives in Moscow.

September 27, 1947

(Istomin)

The additional list of the Soviet citizens arrested as of September 4, 1934.

1. Grigoryev R. A. -- Attendant technical School,
of the Chinese Eastern Railway
2. Snezhko S. -- Conductor of the Khandaokhetzi
Station.
3. Perunova -- Assistant surgeon's wife,
Pogranichnaya Station.

- | | |
|----------------------|--|
| 4. Paramenova | -- Watchman of the Section of the traction service, Pogranichnaya Station. |
| 5. Zhigimond P. | -- Conductor, Pogranichnaya Station. |
| 6. Kuzminikh N. N. | -- Chief breakman, Imyanpo |
| 7. Nosenko V. P. | -- Locksmith, Pogranichnaya roundhouse. |
| 8. Petyukov I. N. | -- Roofer, Pogranichnaya roundhouse. |
| 9. Scherbakova A. G. | -- Messenger of Pogranichnaya roundhouse. |
| 10. Zherebtsov | -- Assistant locksmith Pogranichnaya roundhouse. |
| 11. Gorshkov | -- Acting car inspector, Pogranichnaya roundhouse. |
| 12. Zhikulin | -- Chief technical - passenger section, exploitation service |
| 13. Marsheva | -- The wife of acting chief of the section of the maintenance and Supply service of Khandaokhetzy Station. |
| 14. Santsevich | -- Inspector of trains, ticket service. |
| 15. Pereligina | -- Probationer of the Polyclinic. |
| 16. Oserchuk | -- Railroad technician of the 10th section. railway service. |

C E R T I F I C A T E

November 14, 1947

I, Major N. A. Bazenko, Chief of the document room of the Soviet division of the I.P.S. hereby certify that a copy of the document to which this certificate is attached entitled:

A letter of the Chief of the Consulate-General of the U.S.S.R. in Harbin No. 011/31 dated September 5, 1934 addressed to the Special Agent of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in North Manchuria with an additional list of the Soviet citizens arrested as of September 4, 1934 attached to it.

was received by me from the Director of the State Central Historical Archives in Moscow on October 15, 1947.

The original document is in the custody of the State Central Historical Archives in Moscow.

Major N. A. Bazenko,
Chief of the document
room of the Soviet
division of the I.P.S.

EXHIBIT

3853

IPS #3334-F

19 April

TO: Acting Special Commissioner
of the Ministry of Foreign
Affairs in
Northern Manchuria

Mr. Shimamura

I have repeatedly called the attention of Mr. Shi Lui Ben and yours both verbally and in writing to incessant arrests of Soviet nationals and acts of violence committed against them by the Railway Police especially by White Russian officials thereof in particular. To my deepest regret systematic and, at the same time, groundless arrests of Soviet nationals still are the main object of efforts exerted by the abovementioned officials. To say nothing of the deportation of dozens of Soviet nationals from Manchuria without slightest legal grounds and in a manner, contra to any law, merely under the direction of the Railway police, the number of Soviet nationals arrested by the Railway police has reached 50, as of 14 April, this year (the list is attached heret). Over the period from the end of March through April 14 above 17 people were arrested.

This number does not include numerous cases of Soviet citizens being taken into custody for a short time (1-3 days.) 23 persons have been kept in custody since 1933. Especially outrageous is the case of Mr. Darichev who has been confined already over two years and as well as all the other prisoners, has not received his indictment as yet and during this lengthy period of time he has been completely unaware of the progress of his case.

My numerous appeals to the authorities both with reference to all the persons under arrest and with respect to Darichev, in particular, have not changed the state of affairs whatsoever.

I shall specifically refer to the atrocities to which the arrested Soviet citizens are being systematically subjected although officials of the Railway Police and particularly Mr. Oi, the Councillor of the said police have invariably denied the facts as stated by me and referred without offering any proof to allegedly humane treatment of the prisoners.

In this connection I should like to quote an excerpt from the statement of Soviet citizen Goraimov who was under arrest during the period from April 7 through April 12, which is merely one of the examples of the numerous documentary evidence which I have in my possession and which prove that the treatment of prisoners is impossible to describe in any terms:

".....There were three people in the room of the Investigative office where they turned me over: 1) Rusev, a Police agent, 2) Detective Topyga and 3) some young Russian detective.

Rusev tore off my glasses and knocked me down with a

strong blow in the face. Hurling obscene words at me and kicking me in the stomach, he shouted: "get up, you, skunk!" when I stood up he hit me once more, this time in the other side of the face and I fell down again. Kicking me in the stomach in the same manner Rusev shouted again, "stand up, you, skunk." But this time I was unable to rise to my feet. I was lifted by two detectives after which Rusev knocked me down again with a strong blow in the skull. The same two detectives lifted me again. Furiously angry Rusev yelled: "You know what sort of place you got in, you know how one gets out of here" I'll be interrogating you three months and I'll be beating you three months!" Thereupon, at Rusev's direction detective Topyga started interrogating me. Having, as usual, set down my position, first name, surname, last name, age and address, he started writing my testimony independently, on a fair copy adding a lot of his own statements and omitting those of mine. I protested saying that I would not sign that testimony because it contradicted the actual state of affairs. In answer to this detective Serebrov who had entered the room during our conversation interposed in a calm manner "Never mind. We'll knock the hell out of him and he'll sign it all right."

On my way to the cell besides a general pain in the skull and in the chest-bones I felt pain in the tongue which touched something like a bony piece sticking between my teeth. In fact, it was a broken tooth on the right side of my upper jaw. There was a small wound in there caused by this tooth, and I was continuously spitting blood from that wound and from the gum. In the cell I hysterically burst into tears and afterwards I was ashamed of my tears. They pushed me into a small room -- approximately three square sazhen -- which had a low ceiling one window with an iron lattice and a small hinged window pane, and a solid wooden door with a "bull's eye" / a square aperture - 18 by 18 cm. Under the window along all the wall there was one bunk for all of us; between the bunk and the opposite wall there was a narrow passage through which only one man could pass at a time. This small room was attached to the barracks and formerly served as a detention cell for soldiers. In the passage of the cell there usually was a zinc bucket which served as a stool and stank like anything. I found myself in a cell for the first time, and so I found the air unbearable. There were six prisoners in there. A stranger with an unshaven face and a large beard who turned out to be N. N. Ferenets, the Harbin Station Master, was seated in the middle of the bunk. Next to him was K. T. Chernyetynsky, a baggage clerk of the Harbin Station. On his right I. A. Sergeyev, a locksmith of the Railroad Service from the Mulin Station sat crouching on the bunk; his yellowish complexion and sickly look indicated that the man was rotting down in jail. He was only 38 but looked well in his fifties.

It was found that he had an ulcer of the duodenum, sick kidneys and, in addition, large furuncles on his side.

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12 days ago he was examined by a soldier doctor who did not find it necessary to hospitalize him; nor did the man ever receive the prescribed medication. As to the three remaining prisoners, two of them were employees of the city sector F. D. Zagnoiko and S. I. Sayapin and the third one was Sevastian Zhulikov, a railroad watchman of the Fulyaerdi station.

Zagnoiko constantly suffered from headache and was afraid of draught which it was impossible to avoid; because one could suffocate if the cell were not aired, and draught was the only means of airing it: the hinged window pane was right opposite to the unglazed "bull's eye." Sayapin was quite young but in spite of his age, very flabby; without laxatives he had no stool. They all proved to be the same kind of "criminals" as I was. I told them with indignation about the beating to which I was subjected, and I got kind of sore when none of them not only expressed his sympathy but they were sort of strangely surprised, and they all told me the same thing: "you were in good luck. That's because it's a lucky day... They did not beat you with clubs, nor with the "bull's tendon". Never mind, you'll get it all." I found that they had suffered more than I did. They had experienced fists, clubs, "the bull's tendon", treading on their stomachs, clutching cartridges between their fingers and so forth. Then I realized that there was no need for me to get sore at them."

I will not bother you by quoting other extracts from this indisputable human document describing inhuman atrocities which have become the system of treatment of arrested Soviet nationals by the officials of the Railway police. In my numerous verbal and written appeals I referred to a great deal of similar indisputable evidence with respect both to unwarranted arrests and to most inhuman mistreatment of arrested Soviet nationals with whom the White Russian officials of the Railway Police are settling a political score as with Soviet citizens.

These outrageous facts of mistreatment quite definitely characterize both the methods of interrogation employed by the police authorities and the extent of its legal validity. The fact that "admissions" obtained in this manner are legally invalid is self-evident and cannot but greatly puzzle any unprejudiced person.

The prison conditions have likewise been one of the subjects of my numerous appeals to the authorities. I have pointed to restriction of the right of visitors to hand over food parcels, insufficient opportunity of getting fresh air, extreme inadequacy and belatedness of medical attention, crowdedness and insanitary condition of cells, authorization to use the bath house only once in 2-3 months etc. But my appeals in this connection have likewise been of no avail.

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Being obliged to repeat my vigorous protest with regard to the facts as stated herein I insist once again that the higher authorities take effective and urgent steps to prevent the White Russian officials of the Railroad Police from having any authority with regard to Soviet citizens, to discontinue unwarranted arrests of Soviet nationals which have been made hitherto, to improve prison condition, to ensure human treatment of prisoners, to release them as soon as possible and to legally prosecute both white Russian Police agents Rusev and Tonyga mentioned in the above letter in connection with the torture of Mr. Goraimov and all those who are responsible for the patent mistreatment of Soviet Nationals which directly aims at an aggravation of relations between our countries.

I am hopeful that you will take urgent and effective measures and assure you Mr. Acting Special Commissioner, of my profound respect.

S. M. Slavutsky
Consul-General
in Harbin.

Appendix: List of Soviet Nationals kept in custody as of
14 April 1941.

The above is a copy of the original document which is in custody of the State Central Historical Archives in the City of Moscow.

27 September 1947.

Director of the State Central
Historical Archives
S. V. Istomin.

4 - 1

LIST
of
SOVIET CITIZENS KEPT IN CUSTODY
AS OF 14 APRIL 1934.

No.	Name and Initials	Position	Place of Residence	Date of Arrest
1.	Derichev A. G.	Railroad Technician	Harbin	Apr. 193
2.	Fedyunin S.S.	Freight Yard Clerk	"	23/10/33
3.	Skopitsev A. F.	Same as above	"	"
4.	Chernyatynsky K. T.	Weigher Freight Yard	"	"
5.	Putan Y.Y.	Clerk	"	24/10/33
6.	Prohorov M.A.	Doorkeeper, Freight Yard	"	"
7.	Belov P.E.	Tariff Rate Clerk, Freight Yard.	"	26/10/33
8.	Pustovoitov V. I.	Clerk	"	"
9.	Ganzin I.D.	Assistant Station Master Harbin St.	"	30/10/33
10.	Doroshenko F.I.	Assistant Station master for shunting	"	30/10/33
11.	Antonov V.T.	Switchman	"	"
12.	Ferenets N.N.	Harbin Station Master	"	2/11/33
13.	Bocharnikov A.P.	Clerk	"	2/11/33

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14.	Shitlyak V.K.	Clerk	Harbin	2/11/33
15.	Yakusheva M.F.	"	"	3/11/33
16.	Bublei Y.P.	Assistant Director of the Round- house	"	"
17.	Ryabov A.G.	Clerk	"	4/11/33
18.	Basak I. K.	"	Hailar	9/11/33
19.	Chumak N.V.	Repair Worker	Mulin	5/12/33
20.	Shulzhenko M.F.	Chief Telegraph Operator	"	"
21.	Lestchenko	Clerk	"	"
22.	Goncharov M.F.	Repair Worker	"	11/12/33
23.	Sergeyev I.A.	Locksmith	"	11/12/33
24.	Ashkireivich V.I.	Ticket- Clerk	"	"
25.	Martynov A.P.	Salesman	Pogranichnaya	29/12/
26.	Bugzin P.G.	Weigher	"	11/1/34
27.	Bondarchuk	Labourer	Silinkhe	30/1/34
28.	Domrachev P.N.	Janitor	Harbin	16/2/34
29.	Katchenok D.A.	Foreman	"	"
30.	Savapin S.I.	Janitor	"	24/2/34
31.	Zagnoyko F.D.	Foreman	"	28/2/34
32.	Klimenko M.I.	Switchman	Nang Tse- Sheng	15/3/34
33.	Vasily V.N.	Ticket Clerk	Sochintsy	20/3/34
34.	Zhulikov S.A.	R.R. Watchman	Fulyaerdi	27/3/34

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35.	Pykhtin V.O.	Weigher Freight Yard	Harbin	28/
36.	Stephanyev P.M.	Ticket Clerk, Freight Yard	Yaomeng	"
37.	Nazarov I.V.	Pensionary of the C.E.R.W.	Buhedu	29/3/34
38.	Volchkov I.N.	Assistant Chief Physican C.E.R.W.	Harbin	7/4/34
39.	Kalmykov G.S.	Director of the Central Medical Warehouse	"	"
40.	Kharchenko G.E.	Fitter, Central Mechanical workshop	Harbin	10/4/34
41.	Tereshkov N.K.	Fitter, same Workshop	"	"
42.	Ryevob G.G.	Station Master	Matsyaohe	11/4/34
43.	Kuznetsov P.M.	Joiner Central Mechanical Workshop	Harbin	10/4/34
44.	Vdovchenko F.M.	Railroad Technician	Matsyaohe	11/4/34
45.	Kuznetsov N.I.	Accountant, Medical Section	Harbin	13/4/34
46.	Plyushenko P.I.	Clerk	"	"
47.	Nyuhtilin T.T.	Secretary	"	"
48.	Belotserkovsky I.S.	Physician	Pogranichnaya	10/4/34
49.	Stolyarchuk A.P.	Labourer, roundhouse	"	11/4/34
40.	Tonkonogov A.I.	Mail deliverer Central Tele- graph Office	Harbin	14/4/34

The above is a copy of the original document which is
in custody of the State Central Historical Archives in the
City of Moscow.

Director of the State Central
Historical Archives in the
City of Moscow.

S.V. Istomin.

27 September 1947

C E R T I F I C A T E

November 14, 1947

I, Major N.A. Bazenko, Chief of the document room of the Soviet division of the I.P.S. hereby certify that a copy of the document to which this certificate is attached entitled:

A letter of the Consul-General of the U.S.S.R. in Harbin addressed to the Acting Special Commissioner of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in North Manchuria dated April 19, 1934, with a list of 50 Soviet citizens kept in custody as of April 14, 1934, attached to it was received by me from the Director of the State Central Historical Archives in Moscow on October 15, 1947.

The original document is in the custody of the State Central Historical Archives in Moscow.

MAJOR N. A. BAZENKO,
Chief of the document room
of the Soviet division
of the I.P.S.

證 明 書

余、極東國際軍事裁判所ソ聯檢察部記録室長陸軍
少佐「エヌ、ア、バヤンコ」ハ茲ニ「在ヘルビン」
ソ聯總領事發駐北滿外交部特派員臨時代理宛一九
三四年四月十九日附書信、一九三四年四月十四日
現在拘禁中ノソ聯人民五十名人名表添附「ト名」
ケラレタル書類ノ別添寫ハ、余ガ一九四七年十月
十五日在「モスクワ」市中央國立歴史記録部長ヨ
リ受領シタルモノナルコトヲ證明スル。
本書類ノ原本ハ在「モスクワ」市中央國立歴史記
録部ニ保管中デアル。

ソ聯檢察部記録室長

(陸軍少佐「バヤンコ」)

「バヤンコ」(署名)

一九四七年十一月十四日

Dac 3334-F

Cut

13

四六 「アリエシエゴ、ベ、イ」 事務員 「ベ、イ」
四七 「ミエチリメ、テ」 書記
四八 「クロシエゴ、ベ、イ」 醫師 「オ、シ、エ、ゴ」 一九三四年
四月十日
一九三四年
四九 「ス、ヤ、ル、チ、エ、ス、ベ」 機関庫
労働者 四月十一日
五〇 「ト、コ、ノ、エ、ス、ベ」 中央電信局 「ベ、イ」 一九三四年
四月十四日
傳書係

本寫ハ在「モスクワ」市中央國立歴史記録部保管中
ノ書類原本ニヨリ作成シタモノデアル。

在「モスクワ」市中央國立歴史記録部長（「ダ、エ、イ、ス、ト、シ、ン」）
「ダ、エ、イ、ス、ト、シ、ン」（署名）
（官印）

一九四七年九月二十七日

Doc. No. 334-F

Doc 3334-F

寫

一九三四年四月十九日

駐在滿外交部特派交渉員

臨時代理 下 村 殿

特ニ鐵道警察、就中ソノ白系露人官吏ニヨリソ聯人ニ對シテ絶ヘズ行ハレツツアル拘禁竝コレ等ノ考ニ對スル前記官吏ノ暴行ニ關シテハ本官ヨリ口頭ニテモ又書信ニテモ一再ナラズ施壓本氏及貴官ノ注意ヲ喚起シタ次第デアル。本官ノ深ク遺憾トスル所ハソ聯人ニ對スル常習的ニシテ同時ニ無理ナル拘禁ガ依然トシテ前記官吏ノ活動ノ中心トナツテ殘ツテ居ルトユウコトデアル。鐵道警察ノ命令一個ノミテ何等カ法律上ノ根據アル理由毫モナク、又何等法律上規定ノ手續ニヨラスシテソ聯人數十名ガ滿洲國外ニ追放セラレタルコトハ言フマデモナク鐵道警察ノ手ニヨリテ拘禁セラレタルソ聯人ノ數ハ本四月十四日現在テ五十名ニ達シテ居ル（人名表別添ス）。三月末ヨリ四月十四日ニ至ル期間ダケテ十七名拘禁セラレタ。コノ數ノ中ニハソ聯人ニ對シテ行ハレタ多數ノ短期間（期限一乃至三日）ノ拘禁

ハ入ツテ居ラス。二十四名ノ者ハ古ク一九三三年來拘
禁中デアル。既ニ二ケ年明刑務所ニ在ル被拘禁者一ラ
リチエフーノ場合ハ顯著ナモノデアツテ、個人ハ今日
迄總テノ被拘禁者ト同様告訴狀ヲ受取ツテ居ラス又而
ク長期間ニ亘リ自分ノ事件ノ成行ニツイテ完全ニ知ラ
ズニ居ルノデアル。總テノ被拘禁者ニ關シテ、就中一
ラリチエフーニ關シテモ、ナシタル本官職次ノ對官懲
申出ハ何等事態ノ變化ヲ來サナイノデアル。鐵道警察官吏及就中大井氏ハ被拘禁者ニ對シテハ人道
的待遇ヲナシテ居ルカノヤウニ根據ノナイコトヲ言ツ
テ居テ、本官ガ通知シタ事實ヲ何時モ否認シテ居ルケ
レドモ本官ハ被拘禁ソ聯人ニ對シテ組織的ニ加ヘラレ
ル拷問ノコトニツイテ特ニ一言セザルヲ得ナイ。本官ハコレニ關聯シテ四月七日ヨリ四月十二日迄拘禁
サレテ居タソ聯邦人民「ゴライーモフ」ノ屈出ノ中ヨ
リノ拔萃ヲ茲ニ引用スル、コノ屈出ハ本官ノ手許ニア
リ、言葉テハ言ヘナイ待遇ガ被拘禁者ニ加ヘラレルコ
トヲ證明スル多數ノ文書資料中ノ一ツニ過ギナイモノ
デアル。

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「ゴライーモフ」ハ書ヒテ曰ク、自分ノ入レラレタ
探偵係ノ室内ニハ(一)警察員「ルーセフ」、(二)探偵「タ
ブイガー」及(三)某若年露人探偵ノ三人ガ居タ。「ルーセ
フ」ハ私ノ眼鏡ヲ取ツテ、ヒドク私ノ顔ヲ殴デタタイ
タ、ソノ殴打ノタメ私ハ倒レタ。「ルーセフ」ハ野卑
ナ罵詈ヲアヒセカケ足デ私ノ腹ノ所ヲ蹴リナガラ「起
キロ、悪徒」ト叫ンダ。私が起き上ツタ時「ルーセフ
」ハ私ノ顔ノ他ノ半面ヲタタイタ、ソノタメ私ハ又倒
レタ。「ルーセフ」ハ前同様足デ腹ノ所ヲ蹴リ又「起
キロ、悪徒」ト叫ンダ。然シ私ハモハヤ起キルコトハ
出来ナカツタ。二人ノ探偵ガ私ヲ持ち上ゲタ、ソレカ
ラ私ハ「ルーセフ」ガ私ノ頭ニ加ヘタヒドイ蹴打ノタ
メ又々倒レタ。私ヲ前ト同様二人ノ探偵ガ持ち上ゲタ。
激昂シテ居ル「ルーセフ」ハ「貴様ハ何所ヘ來タト思
フカ、ドーシテ此所カラ出テ行クノカ知ツテルカ。三
ヶ月訊問スルゾ、ソシテ三ヶ月タタクゾ」ト叫ンダ。
ソノ後「ルーセフ」ノ命令デ「タブイガー」探偵ガ私ノ
訊問ヲシ始メタ。例ノ通り彼ハ職業、名、父稱、姓、
年齢及住所ヲ書キツケ、ソレヨリ勝手ニ私ノ證言ヲ清

4

事シ始メタ、ソシテソレニハ自分ノ考ヲ還山附ケ加ヘ
テ私ノ言フタコトヲシテアツタ。私ハ坑ヲ掘出シ
テコノ證言ハ物ノ本當ノ状態ト違ツテ居ルカラコレニ
ハ署名シナイト申出タ。コレニ對シテノ答ヘトシテ、
ソノ會話ノ時入ツテ來タ探偵「センプロフ」ガ落附イ
タ口調デ「ナニニ、ヨクタタト署名スルヨ」ト口ヲ
入レタ。、、、

拘留所ヘ行ク途中私ハ頭ト頰骨トガ全般的ニ痛ム外舌
ノ痛ミヲ感ジ、舌ヲ廻スト齒ノ間ヲ結ブ骨ニ觸レタ。
コレハ私ノ上顎ノ右側ノ折レタ齒デアルコトガ判ツタ。
中ニ齒ニ當ツテ切レタ小傷ガアツタ、ソシテ私ハコノ
小傷及齒齦カラ漏レル血ヲ絶ヘズ吐キ出シテ居タ。拘
留所ノ内テ私ハ「ヒステリー」的ニ泣イタ、ソシテ後
テ私ハ自分ガ涙ヲ流シタコトニツイテ恥カシカツタ。
私ヲ小サナ部屋ニ押シ込ンダ。コノ部屋ハ而積約三平
方「サージエン」アツテ、天井ガ低クテ、窓ガ一ツテ、
鐵ノ網ト小サナ小窓ガアツテ、小サナ口（十八「セン
チ」平方ノ四角ナ穴ヲ明ケタモノ）ノツイタ丈夫ナ木
ノ戸ガアツタ。窓ノ下ニハ壁ノ長サ全体ニ百ルブツト

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ウシノ寢場所用床ガアリ、ソノ床ト向ヒノ壁トノ間ニ
狹イ通路ガアツテ、コノ通路ヲ通ルノハ一人シカ通レ
ナカツタ。コノ部屋ハ兵營ニ建テ附ゲタモノデ、前ニ
ハ兵隊用留置所トナツテ居タモノデアル。留置所ノ通
路ニハ便器代用タル普通ノ亜鉛製バケツガ立ツテ居テ
ヒドイ臭氣ヲ放ツテ居タ。留置所ヘ私ハ始メテ入ツタ
ガ空氣ハ自分ニハ堪ヘ得ラレナイ様ニ思ハレタ。ニコ
ニハ六人ノ被拘禁者「ガ」アツタ。床ノ中央ニハ全ク毛
デ被ハレタ幅廣ノ蓆ヲ以テ居ル未知ノ人ガ座シテ居
タガ、ソノ人ハ「ハルビン」長「エヌ」エ「フエ
レネツ」デアツタ。前ンデ「ハルビン」門手右物計量
係「カ」テ。チエルニヤツインスキー「ガ」座ツテ居タ。
ソノ右側ニハ身体ヲ縮メテ居タ「ムーリソン」氏ノ経路
部鐵工「イ」ア。セルゲ「エフ」ガ居タガ、ソノ顔ノ黃
色ナルコト及一般的ニ病身ナル外觀ハコノ人が刑務所
デ座ルノデアアルコトヲ物語ツテ居タ。コノ男ハ年僅ニ
三十八デアアルガ丸デ五十デモアルヤウニ見ヘテ居タ。
コノ男ニハ十二指腸ニ潰瘍アリ、腎臓ガ病氣デアリ又
オマケニ横腹ニ著大ナ腫物ガアル。十二日前ニ警察醫

6

ガ同人ヲ診察シタガ本人ヲ入院セシムルコトヲ必要ト
 シナカツタシ、注文シタ薬モ遂ニ貰ハナカツタ。残り
 ノ三名中、二名ハ市街區従業員「エフ。ミ。ザグノイ
 コ」及「エス。イ。サヤードン」、ソシテ第三男ハ
 「フリヤエルジ」驛線路番人「セワスチヤン。ジュリ
 コフ」デアツタ。「ザグノイコ」ハ何時モ頭痛デ苦シ
 ミ、隙間風ヲ恐レテ居タ、コノ隙間風ハド―シテモ避
 ケルコトハ出来ナイ、トユウノハ留置所ノ空氣ヲ替ヘ
 ナクテハ息ガ苦シクナリ得ルシ、ソシテ通風ハ裏ラ隙
 間風ニ依ルノデアル、コレハ小窓ガ戸ノガラスノ張ツ
 テナイ小口ノ反対側ニアルカラデアル。「サヤードン」
 ハ本當ニ若イ男デ下劑ガナクテハ便通ガナイ、年ニ比
 シテ元氣ガナイ。判明シタ所ニヨルト續テコレ等ノ者
 ハ自分ト同様ノ「犯罪人」デアル。私ハ憤慨シテ自分
 ノ受ケタ殴打ノコトヲ話シタ、ソシテコノ人々ノ中何
 人モ同情シテクレナカツタノミナラズ、彼等ハ何カ異
 様ニ驚ヒテ、一律「貴様甘ヒコトヲシタ、運ヨク免レ
 タ、今日ハソウユウ日ナハダ、、、棒デタタカレ
 ナカツタシ、牛ノ筋デ造ツタ縄デモタタカレナカツタ。

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ダカラ、モツトタダクダロウトユウタノテ自分へ稍
稍恥シクナツタ。コノ人々へ自分ヨリ番カニヒドイ目
ニ會フタコトガ判ツタ。彼等ハ既ニ拳骨モ、雄モ又牛
ノ筋繩モ又腹ヲ足テ踏ムコトヤ、指ノ間チ鉋頭ヲ壓搾
スルコトヤソノ他ノコトラ試験サレタノデアル。ソコ
テ自分ハコレ等ノ人々ニ對シテ不服ヲユウ喬格ヘナイ
トユウコトガ解ツタ。

本官ハ鐵道警察官吏ノソ聯人拘禁者ニ對スル取扱常用
手段トナツテ居ル烈シイ拷問ニ關スル反駁シ得ナイ人
間ノ書類中ヨリ他ノ拔萃ヲ引用ヒテ貴官ヲ煩スコトラ
止メヤウ。

本官ハ貴官ニ對スル屢次ノ口頭並書面ニ依ル申出ノ中
テ、理由ノナイ拘禁ニツイテモ、又鐵道警察ノ白系露
人官吏ガソ聯人ニ對シテ政治的報復ヲ行フタメ被拘禁
ソ聯人ニ對シテ採ツタ最も烈シイ拷問ニツイテモ同様
ナ反駁シ得サル多數ノ證據ヲ貴官ニ示シタ。コレ等
ノ拷問ハソノモノ自身遺憾スベキモノデアルガ
同時ニ警察官吏ノ行フ訊問方法トソノ法律上ノ價值ノ
程度トヲ十分確實ニ示シテ居ルノデアル。コノ様ナ手

8

段ニヨリテ入手シタル「自白」ガ法律上ノ罪惡ナルコトハ、ソレ自体明白デアツテコレハドンナ正直ナ人デモ深甚ナル不可解ノ感ヲ起サザルヲ得ナイデアロウ。被拘禁者收容條件モ同様本官ノ官憲ニ對スル多數申出ノ目的物トナツテ居タ。本官ハ食料差入權利ノ制限、遊歩許可時間ノ短カキコト、醫療ノ程度ニ不足ナルコト及適時ニ行ハレ居ラザルコト、拘禁建物ノ狹隘ニシテ非衛生的狀態ナルコト、浴場ノ使用ヲ二ヶ月半乃至三ヶ月ニ一回ト制限シ居ルコト等ヲ摘ゲタノデアツタ。然シナガラコノ關係ニ於テモ本官ノ申出ハ何等結果ナシニ終ツテ居ル。

本官ハ前記ノ事實ニ對シテ強硬ナル抗辯ヲ繰返サザルヲ得ナイノデアツテ茲ニ鐵道警察ノ白系露人官吏ガソ聯人ニ對シテ何等カノ關係ヲ持ツコトナカラシムルヤウ、從來行ハレタルガ如キソ聯人ニ對スル根據ナキ拘禁ヲ停止スルヤウ、被拘禁者收容條件ヲ改善シテ彼等ニ人道上ノ待遇ヲ與フルヤウ、被拘禁者ヲ至急釋放スルヤウ、ソシテ「ゴライモク」ノ拷問ニ關聯シテ本信ニ揭ゲラレタル白系警察官吏「ルーセフ」「ダブイガ」

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竝言々ノ國ノ間ノ關係ヲ紛糾セシメル直接ノ目的ヲ以
テソ聯人ニ加ヘタ明白ナル愚弄行爲ノ責任者タル一切
ノモノニ對シテ法律上ノ責任ヲ負ハシメルヤウ上級官
廳ガ有效ニシテ遲滯ナキ手段ヲ採ルノ必要アリトスル
本官ノ主張ヲ再懸繰返スモノデアル。
本官ハ貴官ガ迅速且有效ナル措置ヲ採ラルベキヲ期待
シツツ茲ニ貴官ニ對シテ深甚ナル敬意ヲ表スルモノデ
アル。

右「ヘルピン」ソ聯邦總領事

(エム。スラウツキ)

附屬書類 一九三四年四月十四日現在拘禁中ノソ聯人

人名表

本寫ハ在「モスクワ」市中央國立歴史記錄部保管中ノ
書類原本ニヨリ作成シタモノデアル。

在モスクワ市

中央國立歴史記錄部長 (「ヴエ。イストミン」)

(ヴエ。イストミン (署名))

(官印)

一九四七年九月二十七日

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10 寫

一九三四年四月十四日現在拘禁中ノソ職人人名表

順 番 號	姓 名 及 父 稱	職	業 住 所	拘 禁 時 日
一	「タリチエフ・オ・ゲ」	道路工	「ベルビ」	一九三三年 四月
二	「アエチエー・ニ・ン・エス」	貨物倉庫事務員	「	一九三三年 十一月二十日
三	「ニコロ・エフ・ア」	同上	「	「
四	「エルニ・ヤ・イン・ス・キ」	貨物倉庫計量係	「	「
五	「ア・タン・ヤ・ヤ」	事務員	「	一九三三年 十一月二十四日
六	「ア・ロ・ホ・ロ・フ・エム」	貨物倉庫門番	「	「
七	「ベ・ロ・フ・ン・エフ」	貨物倉庫 賃率決定係	「	一九三三年 十一月二十六日
八	「ア・スト・ヤ・オ・ト」	事務員	「	「
九	「ガ・ン・シ・ン・オ・エ」	舊「ヘルビン」驛 當直	「	一九三三年 十一月三十日
一〇	「ゴ・ジ・エ・ン・コ・エフ」	列車入替當直	「	一九三三年 十一月三十日
一一	「ア・シ・ト・ン・サ・エ」	轉轍手	「	「
一二	「ア・エ・ト・オ・フ・ク・オ・フ」	「ヘルビン」驛長	「	一九三三年 十一月二日
一三	「ア・ヤ・ル・ニ・コ・フ・オ・フ」	事務員	「	「

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一四	「アトリヤダエカ」	"	"	"
一五	「ヤシハラエムエ」	"	(女)	一九三三年十一月三日
一六	「アレイヤエ」	機関庫當直	"	"
一七	「リヤボフ・カ・ケ」	事務員	"	一九三三年十一月四日
一八	「ベサク・イ・エル」	"	海技補	一九三三年十一月九日
一九	「アエマク・エヌエ」	修理工	「ムリ」	一九三三年十二月五日
二〇	「アエリエンコ・エムエ」	電信監督係	"	"
二一	「レチエンコ・エヌエ」	事務員	"	"
二二	「エリヤロフ・エムエ」	修理工	"	一九三三年十二月十一日
二三	「セルケエフ・イ・エ」	鍛工	"	一九三三年十一月十一日
二四	「アシキンイナエ」	現金出納係	"	"
二五	「マルツイン・エ」	車内販賣店員	「ア・ミナヤ」	一九三三年十二月廿九日
二六	「アトリン・ベダ」	計量係	"	一九三四年一月十一日
二七	「ホダダエ」	労働者	「シリン」	一九三四年一月三十日
二八	「トミチエフ・エ」	雇収番	「ヘルビン」	一九三四年二月十六日
二九	「ベツエフ・エ」	上級労働者	"	"

The protest of the Consulate-general of the U.S.S.R. in Kharbin against unlawful arrests of Soviet citizens in Manchoukuo and against the acts of violence they were subjected to.

Nov. 26, 1934

Beginning from August when mass arrests of Soviet workers and employees of the Chinese Eastern Railway took place, the Consulate-general of the U.S.S.R. in Kharbin repeatedly lodged with the government of Manchoukuo verbal and written protests against unlawful arrests of Soviet citizens and against the acts of violence and tortures they were subjected to.

In response to all these verbal and written declarations the Manchurian authorities either kept silence or, when they were forced to give any answer, they tried to get away with general statements and pretexts referring to the fact that people under arrest were guilty of grave offenses and that the Consulate-general could be informed of all the details only at the end of the trial still going on and that the prisoners were well treated and that they were not subjected to any acts of violence or tortures and so on.

But as long as the world press gave wide publicity to the hideous acts of the Manchurian authorities toward the Soviet citizens, the Manchurian government was at last forced to send an official note in response to the above-mentioned verbal and written declarations of our Consulate-general in Kharbin.

In this note of November 6, Mr. Shi Lui-ben, the special agent of Manchoukuo in Kharbin, argued in favour of the validity of the foregoing measures taken by the Manchurian authorities in a tone which did not suit the diplomatic correspondents.

Without stating the substance of the crime allegedly committed by the imprisoned Soviet citizens Shi Lui-ben only states that it "is a large-scale crime of extremely violent character" and the "Chinese Eastern Railway is the nucleus of it". At last Mr. Shi Lui-ben denying the fact that the Soviet citizens were subjected to the acts of violence and tortures indicated that treatment on the part of Manchurian authorities of the Soviet prisoners "did not go beyond the legal standard of common prisoner's treatment".

In response to that the acting Consul-general in Kharbin addressed Mr. Shi Lui-ben on the 26th of November with a following note:

"Mr. Special agent: Acknowledging the receipt of your letter of November 6, I have the honour of informing you that this letter is not in the least a satisfactory answer to all my written and verbal representations and protests against the unlawful arrests of the Soviet citizens in Manchuria and disgusting acts towards them. Instead of giving me a clear and accurate answer as to the concrete facts of unlawful arrests and acts of violence of

which you were informed and instead of advising me about the measures taken against those who were guilty of committing these unlawful acts, you, Mr. Special agent, confined yourself only to a letter containing general discussion which reveals the desire of the Manchurian party to avoid giving a concrete and true reply to my inquiry.

I repeatedly asked you to inform me as to the whereabouts of the arrested Soviet citizens and under the jurisdiction of what particular police, legal and administrative authorities every prisoner is placed. But I did not receive any answer from you about it and there is no indication of this fact in your letter of November 6.

I insisted upon your informing me about the offenses the arrested Soviet citizens were charged with. Instead of giving a concrete answer to this question you made in this letter a groundless allegation to the effect that "the crime in question which the prisoners are charged with is of extremely malicious character, committed on a large-scale and moreover is repetitious." I know nothing about this.

In some other part of the letter you state "that it is suspected that behind them is some influential organization" and that "the crimes were committed mostly with the Chinese Eastern Railway, as their centre."

Such absolutely unsupported groundless assertions and allegations of yours cannot, of course, be taken as an excuse for unlawful acts committed on the part of Manchuria. Usually in case one is arrested and is under preliminary investigation within two and a half - three months being charged with a crime of an extremely malicious character, it should at least be known what article of the Criminal Code the accused or the suspect is charged under. General statements on the subject of the malicious character of the crime committed by 150 Soviet citizens cannot be considered satisfactory. With regard to your absolutely unfounded allegations to the effect that the nucleus of the unknown "crime" is allegedly the Chinese Eastern Railway, I can make reference to my notes delivered to you on August 24 and October 4 of this year, in which I pointed out the fantastic and monstrous character of those charges which certain Manchurian authorities try to fabricate against the Soviet officials of the Chinese Eastern Railway. These charges were never proved by anyone and cannot be proved in view of the fact that the offenses with which they try to charge the Soviet officials of the Chinese Eastern Railway, in fact were never committed. Therefore I deeply regret, Mr. Special agent, that you considered it possible to give support in your letter to all these calumnious attacks against the Soviet citizens employed by the Chinese Eastern Railway and especially to support them without any proofs.

In my declarations to you I repeatedly made protests against tortures and other acts of violence against Soviet citizens kept in confinement in Manchuria. In view of your assertion that you are not familiar with the documental data mentioned by me as to the tortures and acts of violence committed by police and gendarmerie authorities and insofar as you to upon

yourself to write in an official note to the effect that you "doubt the truthfulness" of these data, I am forced to remind you of certain facts: Thus on September 4 I delivered to you a letter together with the copies of certificates of the medical examination of the prisoners Golovina and Grigoriev, who were subjected to tortures by gendarmerie of Kharbin.

On September 14 the vice-consul of the U.S.S.R. showed you the blood-stained underwear of Gvozdev who was placed under arrest by Railway police and whose underwear was handed over to his family by police officials.

On October 3, the vice-consul advised you of the result of tortures to which the Soviet citizens Patserin and Borovik had been subjected and of the fact of their having been mutilated. On October 13 you were informed about the tortures to which Osadchuk had been subjected and on November 5 I notified you of his death which was the result of those tortures. On October 19 I informed you about the death of a citizen Kulbatsky, which happened as a result of the tortures he was subjected to in the border guard police unit of the town of Manchuria. Much earlier - that is on August 6 consul-general Slavutsky sent you an inquiry concerning the fate of the Soviet citizens Kisliy and Laushkin who were placed under arrest by the border guard police unit at Pogranichnaya station. As to their fate I talked to you several times and stated, that I obtained some alarming information on that account. Today I am forced to state you positively that according to the reliable information received by the consulate-general, the citizens Kisliy and Laushkin fell victims to the tortures they were subjected to by the officials of the border guard police unit and that all evidently false statements of authorities about the fate of these above-mentioned are made in an effort to cover up all the traces of the committed crime.

The fact that the authorities constantly refuse to meet the insistent requests of the Consulate-general concerning the right of visitation of prisoners to be given to its representatives once more corroborated my conviction that all these tortures and acts of violence actually took place and that the authorities are anxious to cover up all the traces from the Consulate-general.

All said above absolutely does not exhaust the abundance of information concerning the tortures and acts of violence to which the Soviet citizens in Kharbin, Pogranichnaya and other places were subjected and on account of which our Consulate-general in Kharbin as well as our consuls at Pogranichnaya and Manchuria made numerous representations to you and other respective diplomatic agents. It seemed you should give me a concrete reply to all facts well known to you and inform me as to what measures were taken by competent authorities in order to punish the guilty ones and to avoid the repetition of such acts in the future. Instead in your letter you do not mention these facts at all and confine yourself to making a general statement to the effect that your authorities allegedly never used third degree methods in the course of the interrogation. Therefore it is quite natural that such a reply is to be regarded as an evident attempt on the part of the leading governmental

organs of Manchuria to put under the protection of supreme power those outrages and acts of violence committed by police and gendarmerie officials against the Soviet citizens and to create an atmosphere of encouragement and impunity for the commission of such acts. Acting in that way these supreme governmental organs of Manchuria are fully responsible to the government of the U.S.S.R. for the above-mentioned outrages, tortures and acts of violence. In view of the above-said I have the honour of declaring on behalf of the People's Commissariat for Foreign Affairs that your reply of November 6 given to my representations and protests is highly unsatisfactory.

Consequently I confirm all my previous protests against the unlawful arrests of the Soviet citizens and against the acts of violence committed over them. I repeat an urgent demand that all unlawfully arrested Soviet citizens be immediately released, that all acts of violence against them be discontinued and that all perpetrators of such acts be punished. Finally I place all moral and financial responsibility upon respective governmental organs of Manchoukuo for all the damage caused to the Soviet citizens by the actions of police and gendarmerie officials and reserve the right of demanding that the financial compensation should be given to each Soviet citizen, who suffered from unlawful arrests and tortures as well as to the families of those who died in confinement in Manchuria as a result of tortures.

Those were: Kisliy, Laushkin, Kulbatsky and Osadchuck. Accept, etc.....

The copy is taken from the original document, which is in the custody of the State Central Historical Archives in Moscow.

Director of State Central Historical
Archives Moscow (Istomin)

September 27, 1947

C E R T I F I C A T E

November 14, 1947

I, Major N.A. Bazenko, Chief of the document room of the Soviet division of the I.P.S. hereby certify that a copy of the document to which this certificate is attached entitled:

The protest of the Consulate-General of the U.S.S.R. in Kharbin against unlawful arrests of Soviet citizens in Manchoukuo and against the acts of violence they were subjected to.

was received by me from the Director of the State Central Historical Archives in Moscow on October 15, 1947.

The original document is in the custody of the State Central Historical Archives in Moscow.

Major N.A. Bazenko
Chief of the Document room
of the Soviet division
of the I.P.S.

Doc. 3334-G

寫

在哈爾濱ソ聯總領事館ノ一九三四年
十一月二十六日附在滿ソ聯國人ニ對
スル不法逮捕及暴行ニ對スル抗議

在哈爾濱ソ聯總領事館ハ東支鐵道ニ勤務シテ居
ル多數ノソ聯國人ノ労働者及職員ガ逮捕サレタ
八月以來滿洲國政府ニ對シ口頭及文書ヲ以テ此
等不法逮捕、暴力及被逮捕ソ聯國人ニ對スル拷
問ニ對シ再三抗議ヲ申入レテ居ル。

此等ノ口頭及文書ノ申出ニ對シ滿洲國官憲ハ或
ハ沈黙スルカ或ハ若シソレガ不可能トナツタ時
ニハ、拘禁者ハ重要ナル犯罪ニ因リテ起訴セラレ
テ居ルトカ、詳細ノコトハ今續行中ノ審理終
了後通知スルコトガ出來ルトカ被拘禁者ハ良ク
待遇セラレテ居ルトカ何等暴力及拷問ハ行ハレ
テ居ナイトカ等概括的ニ辯解ヲナシテ言ヒ駁レ
ラシテ居タノデアツタ。

世界中ノ新聞紙ガコノ滿洲國官憲ノソ聯國人ニ
對スル醜惡行爲ヲ廣ク書き立テタノデ遂ニ滿洲
國政府ハ我が在哈爾濱總領事館ノ口頭及文書ニ

ヨル申出ニ對シ公文ヲ以テ回答セシメタノデ
 ル。在哈爾濱滿洲國外交部特派交渉員施恩本ハ
 十一月六日附公文ニ於テ、外交文牘ニ相應シテ
 イ調子デ、滿洲國官憲ノ採ツタ措置ハ合法的デ
 アルト主張シタ。拘留サレテ居ルソ聯國人ニ負
 ヘセラレタル罪ガ何デアツタカハ通知セズシテ
 施恩本ハ次ノ言明ダケシテ居ル。即チ「ソノ犯
 罪ハ非常ニ惡意ノ性質ト廣ヒ規模トヲ持ツテ居
 ル」ソシテ「ソノ中心ヲ東支鐵道ニ持ツテ居ル」
 ト遂ニ施恩本ハソ聯國人拘禁者ニ對スル暴行及
 拷問ノ事實ヲ否定シ、滿洲國官憲ノ拘禁者ニ對
 スル取扱ハ「一般囚人ニ對シテ許サレテ居ル範
 圍ヲ脱シテ居ヌナカツタト」言フテ居ル。

(以下次頁ニ續ク)

Doc. 3334-G

コレニ對シ在哈爾濱總領事臨時代理ハ回答トシテ施
展本氏ニ對シ十一月二十六日左記公文ヲ提出シタ。

「特派交渉員殿

貴官ヨリ本年十一月六日附貴簡ヲ受領シタル旨確認
スルト共ニ次ノコトヲ通知スルノ光榮ヲ有スル。即
チ貴簡ハ滿洲國內ソ聯國人ニ對スル不法拘禁竝ニ償
慨ニ堪ヘザル迫害ニ對スル總テノ本官ノ聲信及口頭
ニ依ル申出及抗議ニ對シ何等満足シ得ル回答ヲ與ヘ
テ居ラヌ。

貴特派交渉員ハ貴官ニ通知セラレタル不法逮捕及暴
行ノ具體的事實ニ對シ明確ナル回答ヲ與フル代リニ
將又此等違法行為ニ於ケル犯人ニ對シテ採ツタ處罰
方法ニツイテ本官ニ通知スル代リニ、最も概括的ナ
議論ノミヲ含ンデ居ル自信ダケニ留メタガコノ議論
ハ本官申出ガ觸レタ問題ノ内容ニ對シ滿洲國側ガ具
體的ニ又物ノ真相ニ相當シタ回答ヲナスコトヲ避ケ
ントスル傾向ヲ證明シテ居ル。

本官ハ再三貴官ニ向ヒ拘禁中ノソ聯國人ノ所在ノ場
所ニツイテ又此等ノ拘禁者各自ガ如何ナル警察、裁
判若クハ行政官憲ニ所屬シテ居ルカニツイテ通知セ
ラレンコトヲ願ツタ。コレニ對シテ本官ハ貴官ヨリ
何等回答ヲ得テ居ラヌシ又貴官ノ十一月六日附ノ公

AL

文モコノコトニツイテ沈黙シテ居ル。
本官ハ拘禁中ノ「ソヴァエト」聯邦人民各自ノ罪ヘ
何デアルカニツイテ通知アラシコトヲ主張シヤシタ。
コノ問題ニ對シ貴官ハ具体的ナ回答ノ代リニ前記公
文ニ於テ、今ココニ話シテ居ル本官ニ知レナイ、ソ
シテソノタメ被拘禁者等ガ罪セラレテ居ル、犯罪ナ
ルモノハ極メテ惡意ノ性質ト廣ヒ規模トヲ持ツテ居
リ且又反復的ナモノデアルトテ全然根據ノナイ言
明ヲナシテ居ラルル。又公文ノ他ノ場所ニ於テ貴官
ハ「彼等ノ背後ニハ有力ナル機體ガアルトユウ嫌疑
ガ掛ツテ居ル」又「犯罪ハソノ中心ヲ東支鐵道ニ持
ツテ居ルト通知シテ居ル。斯クノ如キ貴官側ヨリ
ノ何等絶對ニ證據ヅケラレナイ、ソシテ根據ノナイ
言明ハコレヲ滿洲國側ノ採ツタ不法行爲ニ對スル説
明トシテ受理出來ナイモノデアル。通常若シ何人カ
ガ或ル「非常ナル惡意事件」デ拘禁セラレ且二ヶ月
半、三ヶ月間諒審中ニアルナラバ刑法ノ第何條ニ依
リテ若クハ容疑者ガ罪ヲ問ハレルカハ少ナクトモ判
ル筈デアル。

Doc. 3334-G

Doc 3334-G

ソ連國人百五十名ノ「惡意アル犯罪」ニ關スル課題ニ對スル概括的ナ議論ハ満足ナモノト認メラレ得ナイ。

次ニ不明ナル「犯罪」ノ中心ガ東支鐵道デアルカニ言ヘルル貴官ノ全く根據ナキ主張ニ關シテハ、本官ハ貴官宛本年八月二十四日附及本年十月四日附本官ノ公文ヲ引用スルコトガ出來マス。此等公文ノ中デ本官ハ既ニ、或ル滿洲國官憲ガ東支鐵道ノソ連人従業員ニ對シテデツチ上ゲントスル告訴ノ性質ハ、馬鹿々々シクテ愚ロシイモノデアルト述ベテアリマス。コレ等ノ告訴ハ何レノ時期ニ於テモ、何人ニヨリテモ證明サレタコトガナク、又東支鐵道ノソ連人従業員ヲ告訴セントシテ居ル犯罪ハ、事實上彼等ソ連人ニヨツテ如何ナル時ニモナサレテナイノデアルカラ證據立テラレ得ナイノデアル。故ニ本官ハ貴特派交渉員ガソノ公文ニ於テ、況ンヤ而ク根據ナクシテ東支鐵道勤務ノソ連人ニ對スル中傷的ナ誹評ヲ支持スルコトガ出來ルトサレタコトニ對シテ、誠ニ遺憾ニ思ツテ居ルモノデアル。

本官ハ貴官ニ對スル申出ノ中ニ於テ、滿洲國內デ刑務所ニ在ルソ連國人ニ對スル拷問及其ノ他ノ暴

行ニ對シ、屢々貴官ニ抗議シタ。貴官ハ警察及憲兵官憲ニヨル持問及暴行ノ適用ニ關シテ、本官ニ示シタ文書的資料ハ、貴官ノ知ラサルコロデアルト言明シテ居ルシ、又貴官ハ公文ニ於テ、貴官ハ此等ノ資料ニ對シソノ「眞實性ニ不審ヲ抱ケ」トイフ言明ヲナサレテ居ルカラ、本官ハ此所ニ幾ツカノ事實ヲ示シテ、貴官ノ記憶ヲ喚起セザルヲ得ナイノデアアル。即チ九月四日本官ハ哈爾濱市憲兵隊ニ於テ持問ヲ受ケタル拘察者「ゴロウイナ」及「グリゴリエフ」ノ診斷書ノ寫ヲ、本官ノ書信ニ附屬シテ貴官ニ送附シテアツタ。ソ連副領事ハ鐵道警察ニ逮捕サレタ人民「グヴォズジェフ」ノ血だらけノ下着ヲ九月十四日貴官ノ面前デ示シタ。コノ下着ハ警察官ヨリ彼ノ家族ニ渡サレタモノデアアル。十月三日副領事ハ貴官ニ「ソ連國人「ハツツエリン」及「ホロヴィコ」ニ對スル持問ノ結果ニツイテ、並ニ彼等ガ畸形ニサレタコトニ就イテ通知シタ。十月十三日貴官ニ「オサツチユク」持問ノコトヲ知ラセ、十一月五日ニハコレ等持問ノ結果彼ガ死ンダコトヲ本官ヨリ貴官ニ知ラセマシタ。十月十九日ニハ滿洲里市國境警察隊ノ持問ニ

Doc. 0334-6

ヨル「クリバツスキ」ノ死亡ニ就イテ貴官ニ通
知シタ。ソレヨリ余程以同八月六日總領事「スラ
ウツキ」氏ヨリ貴官ニ對シ「ボグラニチナヤ」
學デ國境警察隊ヨリ逮捕サレタ「ソ」聯國人「キ
ースルイ」及「ラウシキン」ノ運命ニ就イテ貴官
ニ申出ラシタ。彼等ノ運命ニ關シテハ本官モ亦再
三貴官ト會談ヲ行ヒ本件ニツイテ自分有ユル心配
スベキ情報ヲシメシタ。本日本官ハ貴官ニ對シ總
領事館ノ受ケタ十分信ジ得ル情報「依ルト「キ
ースルイ」及「ラウシキン」モ同ジク國境警察隊官
吏ノ拷問ノ犠牲トナツテ倒レタコト並彼等ノ運命
ニ關スル官邊ノ全ク虚偽ナル言明ハ彼等ニ對シテ
行ツタ犯跡ヲ陰蔽セントスルコトヲ本直ニ言明セ
サルヲ得ナイモノデアアル。
總領事館代表者ニ對シテ拘禁者トノ國會ヲ許容ス
ルヤウ總領事館ガ執拗ニ申出テ居ルニ對シテ官邊
ガ頑強ニ拒否シテ居ル事情ソノモノハ正ニ之等拷
問及暴行ガ事實行ハレタモノデアリ又官邊ハ總領
事館ノ目ヨリ此等ノ形跡ヲ陰蔽セントシテ居ルモ
ノト見ルトイフ本官ノ信念ヲ確認スルノミデアアル。

以下次頁

Doc. 3334-9.

ド

以上述べた所ハ哈爾濱「ボグラニチナヤ」及其
他ノ場所ニ於ケルソ聯國人ニ對スル拷問及暴行ニ
關スル多以資料ノ全部ヲ尋キ盡シタノデハナイ。
ソノコトハ在哈爾濱總領事館並「ボグラニチナヤ」
及滿洲里ニ於ケルソ聯領事ヨリ一再ナラズ貴官並
關係アル外交特派員ニ向ツテ申出ラナシテアル。
ソウシテミレバ貴官ハ良ク知ツテ居ラルルコレ等
總テノ事實ニツキ具體的ナ回答ヲ與ヘルベキデア
ツタシ、又當局デアル官憲ガ犯人ヲ處罰ノタメ及
將來ニ於テコレ等ノ事實ガ繰返サルルコトヲ防止
スルタメ如何ナル措置ヲ採ラレタカラ本官ニ通知
セラルベキデアツタノデアアル。左様ニセズシテ貴
官ハ貴官ノ公文中ニ於テ絶對ニコレ等ノ總テノ事
實ニハ觸レズシテ概括的言明ニ留メ恰モ貴方官憲
ガ訊問中ニ体力ヲ用ヒオカツタカノ如ク言フテ居
ル。

(以下次頁ニ繼ク)

Doc 3334-9

斯様ナ回答ハコレヲ南洲國ノ指導的政府機關ヨ
リ警察及憲兵隊員ノ、ソ連國人ニ對スル迫害及暴
行ヲ、上級官憲ノ威カラ以テ陰謀セントスル、又
コノヨウナ行動ノタメ獎勵及勝手放大ノ空氣ヲ醸
成セントスル明白ナ企テデアルト看做スコトハ全
ク當然デアル。コレニヨリテ南洲ノ最高政府機關
ハ、ソ連政府ニ對シ、前記迫害、暴行及拷問ニツ
キ全責任ヲ負フモノデアル。
以上ノ次第ナルニヨリ、本官ハ外務人民委員部ノ
委任ニヨリ次ノ通り言明スル。即チ本官ノ申出及
抗訴ニ對スル貴官ノ十一月六日附ノ回答ハ、全然
不満足ナモノデアル。依テ本官ハ茲ニ提出シアル
ソ連國人ニ對スル不法拘禁及暴行ニツイテ、本官
ノ總テノ抗議ヲ再確認スルト共ニ、不法拘禁サレ
タル總テノソ連國人ノ即刻ノ釋放、彼等ニ對スル
總テノ強制行動ノ完全停止及コレ等行動ニ於ケル
犯人ノ處罰ヲ改メテ頑強ニ要求スルモノデアル。

10

最後ニ本官ハ警察及憲兵隊官吏ノ行動ニヨリソ聯
國人ニ加ヘラレタル損害全部ニ對スル精神上及物
質上ノ全責任ヲ滿洲國ノ關係政府機關ニ負ハスル
モノデアル、ソシテ不法拘禁及拷問ニヨリ損害ヲ
蒙ツ各ソ聯國人ニ對シ竝滿洲ノ刑務所ニ於テ拷問
ノ結果死亡シタルソ聯國人「キースルイー」「ラウ
ージキン」「クリバツキ」「オザトニク」ノ
家族ニ對スル物質的賠償ニ關スル要求ヲ貴官ニ提
出スルノ權利ヲ保留スルモノデアル。

敬具

本寫ハ在「モスクワ」市中央國立歴史記録部ニ保
管中ノ書類原本ニヨリテ作成シタルモノデアル。

在「モスクワ」市

中央國立歴史記録部長（「ダエ、イストミン」）

「ダエ、イストミン」

（署名）

（官印）

一九四七年九月二十七日

Doc 3334-9

證 明 書

余、極東國際軍事裁判所「ソヴェート」檢察部記録室長「エス、ア、バゼンコ」少佐ハ茲ニ「在哈爾濱「ソヴェート」社會主義共和國聯邦總領事館ノ一九四三年十一月二十六日附在滯「ソ」聯國人ニ對スル不法逮捕及暴刀行爲ニ對スル抗議」ト名ツケラレタル書類ノ別添寫ハ余ガ一九四七年十月十五日「モスクワ」市中央國立歴史記録部長ヨリ受領シタルモノナル事ヲ證明スル。
書類ノ原本ハ在「モスクワ」市中央國立歴史記録部ニ保管中デアル。

ソ聯檢察部記録室長

(陸軍少佐「バゼンコ」)

「バゼンコ」(署名)

一九四七年十一月十四日

Cont.

Doc 334-6

IPS # 3334-H

3853

Exh. No. _____

August 28, 1934
No 011/29

To Mr. Shi Jui-ben, Special Agent
of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs
in North Manchuria.

Mr. Special Agent,

In addition to the list of the Soviet citizens arrested by police authorities, which was attached to my letter of August 21 of this year, I have the honour of enclosing herewith the list of the Soviet citizens placed under arrest after the above-mentioned date.

I assure you Mr. Special Agent, of my profound respect.

Chief of the consulate - general
of the U.S.S.R. in Kharbin
/ Raivid /

The copy is taken from the original document which is in the custody of the State Central Historical Archives in Moscow.

Director of the State Central
Historical Archives in Moscow.

September 27, 1947.

/ Istomin /

List of the Soviet citizens placed
under arrest by the police authorities
from 22nd up to 27th of August 1934.

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| 1. Plotnikov B.A. | Secretary, maintenance and supply service. |
| 2. Golovina | Clerk, maintenance and supply service. |
| 3. Krasnoluginov | Weigher of the commercial agency
Sochintzi Station. |
| 4. Sikorskaya G. | Typewriter of Chief Control office. |
| 5. Shulga | Inspector of cars, Pogranichnaya Station. |
| 6. Gvozdev | Switchman, Mulin Station. |
| 7. Tomashevsky | Laborer of the round-house, Mulin Station. |
| 8. Malisheva | Foreman's wife, Medaoshi Station. |
| 9. Likhozevsky | Clerk of the 3rd section, traction service
Pogranichnaya station. |
| 10. Vetlugina P. | Messenger of the "Exporthleb" |
| 11. Sukhova E.R. | Employee of the U.S.S.R. "Nepheexport" |
| 12. Lifshitz T.M. | Laboratory assistant of the central
hospital. |
| 13. Pereligin F.T. | Joiner of the central workshops of the
Chinese Eastern Railway. |
| 14. Martinchik I.A. | Administrative manager of the technical
school. |
| 15. Zolotukhin N.E. | Book-keeper of the power-station of
mechanical workshops. |
| 16. Lobachev Y.T. | Buildings custodian of the 9th workers
settlement, railroad service. |
| 17. Litvin | Engineer Kharbin round-house. |
| 18. Strakhev | Superintendent of section, maintenance
and supply service, Khandaokhetzi Station |
| 19. Evtropov N.A. | Book-keeper of forest concession
Shitouhetzy station. |

20. Malishev	Foreman of railroad section, Mulin station.
21. Knabik	Foreman, railroad service, Mulin station.
22. Kolchev	Deimagou station master.

The copy is taken from the original document which is in the custody of the State Central Historical Archives in Moscow.

Director of the State Central Historical
Archives in Moscow.

September 27, 1947.

/ Istomin /

C E R T I F I C A T E

November 14, 1947

I, Major N.A. Bazenko, Chief of the document room of the Soviet division of the I.P.S. hereby certify that a copy of the document to which this certificate is attached entitled:

a letter of the Chief of the Consulate-

General of the U.S.S.R. in Harbin No. 011-29 dated August 28, 1934 addressed to the Special Agent of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in North Manchuria

with a list of 22 Soviet citizens placed under arrest by the police authorities from the 22nd up to the 27th of August 1934 attached to the above letter

was received by me from the Director of the State Central Historical Archives in Moscow on October 15, 1947.

The original document is in the custody of the State Central Historical Archives in Moscow.

Major N.A. Bazenko,
Chief of the document room
of the Soviet division
of the I.P.S.

Doc. 3334 - H. 333
1934 - 8 - 28
1934 - 8 - 28
1934 - 8 - 28

稿

一九三四年八月二十八日

第〇一一ノ二九號

駐北滿外交部特派交渉員施慶本殿

特派交渉員殿

本八月二十一日陸揚信附為警察官懸拘禁ノ聯人人名
表ニ追加トシテ茲ニ前記ノ日以後拘禁セラレタルソ
聯人人名表ヲ貴官ニ送附スルノ光榮ヲ有ス。
本官ハ茲ニ貴特派交渉員ニ對シテ深重ナル敬意ヲ表
スルモノデアル。

在「ハルビン」ソ連總領事館事務代理

(「エス・ライグト」)

本稿ハ在「モスクワ」市中央國立歴史記館部保管ノ
資料原表ニヨリ作成シタルモノデアル。

在「モスクワ」市中央國立歴史記館館長

(「ダエ・イストミン」)

「ダエ・イストミン」(署名)

(官印)

一九四七年九月二十七日

12

島

一九三四年八月二十二日乃至二十七日

警察官廳拘禁人人名表

一	「プロトニコフ・ベテ」	材料部登記
二	「ブローウイナ」	材料部事務員（女）
三	「クダノロギン・エ」	「ソチングイ」は商賣代理部計課係
四	「ツモルスカヤ」	檢査役附「タイピスト（女）」
五	「シエリガ」	「ボクラコチナヤ」は車庫檢査係
六	「グウオズジエフ」	「チーソン」は車庫手
七	「トマシエフスキー」	「チーソン」は車庫手
八	「マヤイシエフ」	「マダホシ」は共同組合長ノ妻
九	「リボツゼエフスキー」	運輸部第三區文書係「ボクラニ チナヤ」は
一〇	「ベトルーギナ・ベ」	「エクスガルトフレア」（檢物係 出頭）は檢査係
一一	「スーホワ・エ・ガ・」	「サエーズネフデエクスガルト」 （原油輸出組合）事務員（女）
一二	「リフタツツ・イ・エム」	中央病院医員（女）
一三	「ペレルイギン・エフ・イ」	東支鐵道中央工場木工
一四	「マルツオンチクイ・ア」	工業學校會計課長（女）
一五	「ソロツトリン・エス・エ」	機械工場檢査所計課係
一六	「ミルコフ・エフ・エ」	「ミルコフ」は計課係
一七	「ミルコフ・エフ・エ」	「ミルコフ」は計課係
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Doc. 3334-H

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|----|---------------|-----------------|
| 一六 | 「ロベチヨフ・ヤ・イ」 | 線路部第九班建物監視係 |
| 一七 | 「リトウイン」 | 「ヘルビン」機関車機士 |
| 一八 | 「ストラホフ」 | 材料部區長「ヘンダホヘズイ」譯 |
| 一九 | 「エフトロホフ・エヌ・ア」 | 「シトウグイ」譯森林利計算係 |
| 二〇 | 「マルイシエフ」 | 線路部區共同組合長「ムリシ」譯 |
| 二一 | 「クナビク」 | 線路部共同組合長「ムーリン」譯 |
| 二二 | 「コルチエフ」 | 「ダイヤモンド」譯長 |

本寫ハ在「モスクワ」市中央國立歴史記録部保管ノ
書類原本ニヨリテ作成シタルモノデアル。

在「モスクワ」市中央國立歴史記録部長

(「ダエ・イストシン」)

「ダエ・イストシン」(署名)

(官印)

一九四七年九月二十七日

Doc. 3334-H.

證 明 書

余、極東國際軍事裁判所ノ聯檢察部記録室長陸軍少佐「エス・ア・バゼンコ」ハ茲ニ在「ヘルシン」ノ聯邦總領事館事務代理發駐北滿外交部特派交渉員宛一九三四年八月二十八日附第〇一一ノ二九號登録一九三四年八月二十二日乃至二十七日警察官憲拘禁ノソ聯人二十二名人名表添附ト題サレタル登録ノ別添寫ハ余ガ一九四七年十月十五日在「モスクワ」市中央國立歴史記録部長ヨリ受領シタルモノナルコトヲ證明スル。

本登録ノ原本ハ在「モスクワ」市中央國立歴史記録部ニ保管中デアル。

ソ聯檢察部記録室長（陸軍少佐「バゼンコ」）

「バゼンコ」 （署名）

一九四七年十一月十四日

Cart.

Doc 3334-I

證 明 書

余、極東國際軍事裁判所ノ聯合警察部記録室長陸軍少佐「エヌ・ア・バゼンコ」ハ茲ニ「覺書」一九三四年九月二十九日附被拘禁ノ聯邦人民ニ関スル件、一九三四年九月二十九日現在總領事館算定ニ係ル被拘禁ノ聯邦人民百七十名人名表添附「ト名ツケラレタル文書」ノ別添寫ハ余ガ一九四七年十月十五日在「モスクワ」市中央國立歴史記録部長ヨリ受領シタルモノナルコトヲ證明スル。原本ハ在「モスクワ」市中央國立記録部ニ保管中デアル。

ソ聯警察部記録室長（陸軍少佐バゼンコ）
一九四七年十一月十四日

(稿)

一九三四年九月二十九日

覺

書

彼拘禁ソ聯邦人民ニ關スル件

彼拘禁ソ聯邦人民ニ關スル問題ノ現在迄ノ狀況ハ
次ノ如キ有様トナツテ居ルノデアアル。

九月二十九日迄ニ決定セラレタル彼拘禁ソ聯人
民ノ總數ハ百七十名ニ達シソノ詳細ハ別添人民
表ニ掲ゲラレテアル通りデアアル。右拘禁ハ常習
的ニ行ハレソノ被拘禁者ノ數ハコノ數年間ニ於
ケル最高記録ノ數字ニ達シテ居ルノデアアル。

最近ノ二週間ダケテ三十六名拘禁セラレテ居ル
ニ總領事館トシテハ官憲ニ對シテ數回申出ヲナシ
タルニ不拘現在迄ニ拘禁セラレタル者ノ現存場
所、彼等ノ各人ガ具體的ニ如何ナルコトニツイ
テ實ヲ負ハサレテ居ルノデアアルカ又彼等ノ各人
ガ何所ノ官憲、司法乃至行政官憲ノ手ニ在ルノ
カ通知ニ接シテ居ラナイノデアアル。

彼拘禁者トノ面會ヲ總領事館ノ代表者ニ對シ又
彼拘禁者ノ親族ノ者ニ對シテモ許可スル様一再
ナラズ總領事館ヨリ強ク申出デタノデアアルガ右

Doc 3334-I

Doc 3334-I

ハ不結果ニ終ツテ居ル。

四 取調ハ急遽終了スベキ旨官意側ヨリ屢次言明アルニ不拘右取調ハ長期ニ亘リテ遷延セラレ、何等罪ノナキソ聯邦人民ハ現在迄極メテ苦シキ條件ノ下ニ存在シツツアルノデアル。

五 彼拘禁者ニ對スル取扱條件ハ次ノ様ナ有様デア
ル。

イ 彼拘禁者タルソ聯邦人民ヲ刑事犯罪人ト一所ニ
ニ收容シテ居ルコト。

ロ 拘禁用ノ建物ガ極度ニ密集的ニシテ且非衛生
的状態ナルコト。

ハ 彼拘禁者ニ對スル給食ガ極度ニ不足ナルコト
ニ遊歩ヲ許サザルコト。

ホ 適當ニ設ケラレタル醫療供與方法ノ供如シ居
ルコト。

ヘ 定期的ニ入浴シ得ル可能性ノナキコト。

ト 血族ノ者トノ面會ヲ許サザルコト。

六 彼拘禁者ニ對スル殴打、虐待及拷問ハ今日迄絶

ヘズ行ハレテ居ル。總領事館ハ右ノコトラ証明

スル上ニ於テ附設ノ余地ナキ資料ヲ多數持テ合

セテ居ル。就中總領事館ハ既ニ官意ニ對シテ數

4

個ノ診断書ヲ提出シタ、ソシテ地方官憲代表者
ノ面前ニ於テ被拘禁者ノ血ニ染ミタル被服ヲ示
シタガ、コノ被服ハ本問題ニツイテ總領事館ガ
持ツテ居ル資料ノ性質ニツイテ或ル程度ダケ物
語、亦居ルニ過ギナイモノデアアル。

本問題ガ極メテ困難ナル状態ニアルトユウコト
ヘ、領事館ガ口頭並書信ヲ以テ官憲ニ對シテナ
シタ様ナ申出ノ精神ヲ以テ最モ急遽ニ且決定的
ニ解決ヲ與フルノ必要ガアル次第デアアル。

附 録

一九三四年九月二十九日現在總領事館算定ニ係ル
被拘禁ソ聯邦人民人名表

一九三四年九月二十九日現在、在「ハルビン」
ソ聯邦總領事館算定ニ係ル被拘禁ソ聯邦人民人名
表

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順番號	姓名父稱	職業及勤務場所	拘禁ノ日時
一	テスル、ヴェ、エヌ	東京鐵道面談部 事務員「ツミヅ」	一九三四年 三月二十日
二	スミ、テス、ベ、エヌ	「ヤオタイ」礦山係	三月二十三日
三	スミ、テス、ア、エヌ	「ヤエタイ」礦鐵道 俱樂部圖書係	三月二十八日
四	ミシ、キン、ゲ、エヌ	「ガクニ」礦 務 働 者	四月二十一日

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二五	リシエンヌ、エヌ、ア	「ボクダニヤ」局 機庫労働者	四月二十一日
二六	リシエンヌ、ア、イ	「ボクダニヤ」局 機庫労働者	六月二十四日
二七	カザク、ウエ、ア	線路部第二區 労働者「ボクダニヤ」局	六月二十四日
二八	カザク、エ、ア	線路部第二區 労働者「ボクダニヤ」局	六月二十四日
二九	フットロス	線路部第二區 配達夫「ボクダニヤ」局	七月三日
一〇	グリスキ、エヌ、エム	「エホ」局 共同組合長	七月八日
一一	ベズリヌ、エ、エル	家婦「エホ」局	七月十六日
一二	ベズリヌ、エ、エル	家婦「エホ」局	七月十六日
一三	グリスカヤ	「エホ」局 共同組合長妻	七月十八日
一四	グリスカヤ	「エホ」局 共同組合長妻	七月十八日
一五	ドローニン、エヌ、ア	「エホ」局 外務地着人	七月十八日
一六	スィグ、エヌ、エフ	「ボクダニヤ」局 機庫労働者助手	七月二十二日
一七	シロム、ア、エム	「エホ」局 上級助役	七月二十五日
一八	子ニシ、ア、ゼ	「ボクダニヤ」局 機庫労働者	七月二十五日
一九	ソシエンヌ、ウエ、ゼ	「ボクダニヤ」局 給水機関係	七月二十七日
二〇	シハイロフ	「エホ」局 試験場長	七月二十八日

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二一	多々多々	「多々多」助役	七月二十九日
二三	立ルニ多々	鐵橋番人ノ娘 女學生、「エ志」	八月二日
二四	オノニ多々	「イキ」助役	八月七日
二五	多々多	東京鐵道退職手當 受給者「シタオツ」	八月十日
二六	多々多	「シタオツ」通信部 通信員	八月十二日
二七	ニコハ多々	「シタオツ」通信部 第九區長	八月十三日
二八	石トニコハ	通信部監理員 「シタオツ」	八月十三日
二九	元多々	通信部第十一區長 「シタオツ」	八月十三日
三〇	多々多	「イキ」部長	八月十三日
三一	多々多	「多々多」部長	八月十三日
三二	多々多	「イキ」海林部長	八月十三日
三三	多々多	通信部第三區長 「シタオツ」	八月十三日
三四	エシ多々	「シタオツ」通信部 通信士	八月十三日
三五	多々多	「イキ」通信士	八月十三日
三六	多々多	「シタオツ」通信部 都上總務局長	八月十三日
三七	多々多	「イキ」都上級 通信士代理	八月十三日

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三六	トシエス、ツエ、イ	「イリシ」線部 文書係代理	八月十三日
三六	ナルテ、ク、イ、ヤ	「オラニチヤ」 電信士	八月十三日
三六	ミシ、ア	「イシシ」 電信士	八月十三日
四〇	ヨシエト、ロ、ス、ア、イ	「オラニチヤ」 助役	八月十三日
四一	カ、イ、コ、ス、エ、ア	「オラニチヤ」 部長	八月十三日
四二	エ、ツ、エ、シ、コ、ス、ア、天	「アイゴ」 工	八月十三日
四三	ヨ、イ、キ	「アイゴ」 修理工	八月十三日
四四	オ、シ、ニ、コ、ス、イ、イ	「ヘイリ」 線路番人	八月十三日
四四	シ、コ、ロ、フ	「アチシ」 代理部出張係	八月十六日
四六	ミ、イ、ロ、ス、イ、テ	「アイリ」 部長	八月十六日
四七	オ、タ、ニ	「ヘルピン」 管部貨物係長	八月十六日
四八	ベ、ル、イ、キ、エ、エ、フ	「東支鐵道監査會」 事務員補佐(女)	八月二十日
四九	ベ、ル、イ、キ、ア、エ、フ	「東支鐵道土地課」 建物監視人	八月二十日
五〇	オ、タ、シ、コ、ス、ア、エ	「第二學校庶務課」 「ヘルピン」(女)	八月二十日
五一	カ、シ、ニ、ク、エ、ム、エ、ス	「主婦ヘルピン」	八月二十日
五二	タ、シ、コ、ス、ア、エ	「ア、エ、ス」 計費係「ヘルピン」	八月二十日

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五三	ロバ多、ダエ	工業大學校手 「ハルビン」	八月二十日
五四	ベリヤエス、エル	運輸部事務員 「ハルビン」	八月二十日
五五	ユスス、ダ、イ	總務部市街區建築 土視監視人「ハルビン」	八月二十日
五六	ネリニコス、ダ、エ、ン	運輸部市街區第九班 人車係「ハルビン」	八月二十一日
五七	ベス、ダ、エ、ダ、エ	「ハルビン」機關車 女事務員	八月二十一日
五八	フスス、イ、エ	商業代理部文書係 「ハルビン」	八月二十一日
五九	モルト、ダ、ダ、ダ、エ、エ	湯泉手當支給 女事務員「ハルビン」	八月二十一日
六〇	ヒシヨス、ダ、エ、ダ	商業代理部事務員 「ハルビン」	八月二十一日
六一	タシス、エル、カ	材料部計集係 「ハルビン」	八月二十一日
六二	タタタ、イ、エル	總務部文書係 「ハルビン」	八月二十一日
六三	フロニコス、ベ、ア	材料部書記 「ハルビン」	八月二十二日
六四	ロク、ダ、エ、エ、エ	材料部事務員(安) 「ハルビン」	八月二十二日
六五	タス、ロ、ダ、エ	代理部計集係商業 「ハルビン」	八月二十二日
六六	タタタ、ダ、エ	總務部附「タタタ」 「ハルビン」(女)	八月二十三日
六七	タタタ、ダ、エ	「タタタ」係 車庫檢査係	八月二十三日
六八	タタタ、ダ、エ、エ	「タタタ」係 當直係	八月二十三日

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八五	ストロツカヤ、ベトルノフ	「スロツカヤ」三巻	八月二十五日
八六	エム、イ	「スロツカヤ」三巻	八月二十五日
八七	シモンド、ベ、イ	「スロツカヤ」三巻	八月二十五日
八八	マ、イ、シ、エ、ス、テ、エ、ム	「スロツカヤ」三巻	八月二十五日
八九	シモ、エ、ス、イ	「スロツカヤ」三巻	八月二十五日
九〇	コ、ル、エ、ス、ダ、エ、ア	「スロツカヤ」三巻	八月二十五日
九一	シ、モ、エ、ス、エ、エ、ス	「スロツカヤ」三巻	八月二十五日
九二	シ、モ、エ、ス、エ、エ、ス	「スロツカヤ」三巻	八月二十五日
九三	シ、モ、エ、ス、エ、エ、ス	「スロツカヤ」三巻	八月二十五日
九四	シ、モ、エ、ス、エ、エ、ス	「スロツカヤ」三巻	八月二十五日
九五	シ、モ、エ、ス、エ、エ、ス	「スロツカヤ」三巻	八月二十五日
九六	シ、モ、エ、ス、エ、エ、ス	「スロツカヤ」三巻	八月二十五日
九七	シ、モ、エ、ス、エ、エ、ス	「スロツカヤ」三巻	八月二十五日
九八	シ、モ、エ、ス、エ、エ、ス	「スロツカヤ」三巻	八月二十五日
九九	シ、モ、エ、ス、エ、エ、ス	「スロツカヤ」三巻	八月二十五日
100	シ、モ、エ、ス、エ、エ、ス	「スロツカヤ」三巻	八月二十五日

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101	ヨチロ、イシノケチ	共同組合長 「オット」週遊員	九月十日
102	ヨチロ、サリル	修理労働者 「オット」週遊員	九月十日
103	ヨチロ、イナ	家族ノ者 「オット」週遊員	九月十日
104	レ、ヤ、ト	「オット」週遊員	九月十日
105	タタエ、イ、イ	「オット」週遊員	九月十日
106	ス、ス、エ、イ	共同組合長「サ」	九月十日
107	タルシエ、イ、ヤ	倉庫燃料配付係	九月十日
108	シエ、イ、エ、エ、エ	修理夫 「サ」	九月十日
109	タラシエ、エ、イ	線路部區長臨時代理 「サ」	九月十一日
110	ロ、エ、エ、エ	線路部第三區職員 「サ」	九月十一日
111	タロ、エ、エ、エ、イ	線路部第十二區職員 「サ」	九月十一日
112	タロ、エ、エ、エ、エ	通信指令係 「サ」	九月十一日
113	タロ、エ、エ、エ、エ	手荷物配付係 「ハルビン」	九月十一日
114	タロ、エ、エ、エ、エ	手荷物配付係 「ハルビン」	九月十一日
115	タロ、エ、エ、エ、エ	上級車掌 「ハルビン」	九月十一日
116	タロ、エ、エ、エ、エ	下級車掌 「ハルビン」	九月十一日

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二七	ナホフスキ、ア、イ	貨物列車係 「ハルビン」	九月十一日
二八	ザムルエフ、エム、エル	「ハルビン」	九月十一日
二九	ワジーエフ、ドリツフ、エヌ、カ	貨物列車係 「ハルビン」	九月十一日
三〇	ゴロホフ、カ、デ	車掌「ハルビン」	九月十一日
三一	レウト、イ、ユ	貨物列車係 「ハルビン」	九月十一日
三二	ウオイヤシム、ア、ア	「道務係代理人」 「ボクラニチヤ」	九月十一日
三三	コズロフスキ、ヤ、イ	「ボクラニチヤ」	九月十一日
三四	ワウリシ	「ボクラニチヤ」個人住民 「ボクラニチヤ」	九月十一日
三五	ウオイヤシム、ア、ア	「ボクラニチヤ」	九月十一日
三六	シエカーロフ、ア、ヴェ	商業代理部事務員 「ボクラニチヤ」	九月十一日
三七	チエリユベエフ、エ、ア	共同組合長 「ムグンジャン」	九月十一日
三八	チカーロフ、ア、ヴェ	「ボクラニチヤ」第九區 労働者「ハルビン」	九月十二日
三九	スタルヒン、エ、ヴェ	共同組合長「エホ」	九月十二日
四〇	グロベル、ベ、ア	上級電信手 「ヤオムイン」	九月十二日
四一	ウオイヤシム、エ、ユ	「ハイリン」機関車工 「ハンダオヘツ」	九月十三日
四二	ジートネフ、イ、エヌ	「ハイリン」機関車工 「ハンダオヘツ」	九月十三日
		當直室番人 「イミヤンボ」	九月十三日

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一三三	丸々コス、エス、ダエ	道路工「マオエルヤン」	九月十三日
一三四	多コスキ、ダエ、ダ	給水機関係 「マダオシ」	九月十四日
一三五	シ多コス、丸、ダ	建設部第十區 「ムリヤン」	九月十四日
一三六	多、シエ、ダ、エ	「ムダン、シヤン」 側、食、所、長	九月十五日
一三七	多、セ、コ、ベ、	計、量、係 「ダシヤン」	九月十五日
一三八	多、シエ、ダ、	「ダシヤン」 長	九月十五日
一三九	キエシ	學校教師 「ダシヤン」	九月十五日
一四〇	ダ、ダ、エ	學校教師 「ダシヤン」	九月十五日
一四一	ネシエ、ダ、	列、車、油、差 「ダシヤン」	九月十五日
一四二	多、シ、ダ、ダ、	局長「ヤノロヤ」	九月十六日
一四三	イ、エ、ダ、	貨物列車乗組員代理 「ダシヤン」	九月十六日
一四四	コ、ロ、ス、ベ、エ	建設局建築部 「ハヤシ」	九月十七日
一四五	ダ、エ、ダ、	「ハヤシ」 長、臨時代理	九月十八日
一四六	ダ、シエ、ダ、	商業代理部長臨時代理 「ダシヤン」	九月十八日
一四七	ダ、ダ、エ、	貨物取扱人夫共同組合長 「ダシヤン」	九月十八日
一四八	ベ、シ、ダ、	「ダシヤン」 人、住、民	九月二十日

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一四九	ボロウイ、イ、ダエ	國管保險部代理人 「イミヤンボ」	九月二十 日
一五〇	クレスト、エス、	通商代表部仲介人 「イミヤンボ」	九月二十 日
一五一	ツゴエ、ニコ、	労働 海潮星	九月二十 日
一五二	シメルコ、イ、ダエ	給本橋機関係 「シリント」	九月二十一日
一五三	チヤニエ、ダエ、イ	機関士助手代理 「タラニチヤ」	九月二十一日
一五四	シヤリチエ	同遊隊長 「ソチンズ」	九月二十一日
一五五	アシエル、ア、ダエ、	最長火夫 「ハイラル」	九月二十二日
一五六	クリヤ、ダエル、エ、セ	ソウイ、最長火夫見習生 「ハイラル」	九月二十二日
一五七	ガゼンコ、エ、エ、	個人住民 「ハイラル」	九月二十二日
一五八	コローロ、ダエ	京文鐵道退職手當 受領者「タラニチヤ」	九月二十三日
一五九	クリヤ、エ、エ、	京文鐵道退職手當 受領者「タラニチヤ」	九月二十三日
一六〇	エルシコ、エ、ダエ	機関士助手ノ妻 「タラニチヤ」	九月二十三日
一六一	エルシコ、エ、ダエ、	エルシコ、エ、ダエ、 「ベル」ヨリ「タラニチヤ」 ナニニ、 「タラニチヤ」	九月二十三日

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一六二	クリコフ	共同組合長 「エホ」同遊降	九月二十三日
一六三	アザーノフ	道線工部第十區第一班 「エホ」同遊降	九月二十四日
一六四	マトウイ チエク	機口士助手 「ムリリン」降	九月二十四日
一六五	カザチヒン	線路部第十二區第四班 道線工「タオライシヨウ」降	九月二十八日
一六六	バルフイリエフ	線路部第十二區第四班 共同組合長「タオライシヨウ」降	九月二十八日
一六七	バホメンコ	轉寫手兼材料部倉庫番人 「アング」降(安達降)	九月二十八日
一六八	シエボリーロフ、	電信局上級勞働監視人代理 「アング」降(安達降)	九月二十八日
一六九	スコロバド	「ムリリン」降長 「ムリリン」降	九月二十八日
一七〇	イェカレン、エス、ア	「アチンズ」降當直	九月 九日

在「モスクワ」市中央國立歴史記録部長
(ウエ、イストミン)

一九四七年九月二十七日

(官印)

Cony

The Gist of the Statement of M.M. Litvinov,
People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs, made
to Mr. Ota, Japanese Ambassador, on May 2, 1933

On April 24 in his conversation with my deputy Comrade L. M. Karakhan, the Ambassador expressed his desire to improve Soviet-Japanese relations and asked comrade Karakhan by what means this aim could be attained and whether it should be accomplished by concluding some agreement of political nature. I would like to have a more detailed conversation with the ambassador on this subject and to answer his questions with utmost accuracy and frankness. This step is especially urgent in the light of the fact that the present moment seems to call for taking speedy measures to eliminate the impending danger of the deterioration of Soviet-Japanese relations.

On April 16 of this year comrade Karakhan made to the ambassador an official statement to be conveyed to Tokyo with regard to the extremely abnormal situation created by the Manchurian authorities on the Chinese Eastern Railway. The actions of these authorities which led to such a situation were described in detail by comrade Karakhan. Unfortunately no reply to that statement was received from the Japanese Government whereas the situation on the Chinese Eastern Railway is apt to be aggravated. In spite of the fact that the Soviet Government and their representatives in the Board of Directors of the Chinese Eastern Railway have proved beyond any doubt the absolute groundlessness of the claims and demands which had been put to the Soviet side by the Manchurian authorities, the latter keep on insisting on their demands, set even ultimatum dates for their fulfillment and are obviously threatening to take further unilateral measures prejudicial to the interests of the Soviet Union in violation of the Peiping Agreement and Mukden Agreement.

Such threats, to say nothing of their effectuation, may very seriously and for a long time aggravate our relations with the Manchurian authorities and Japan as well.

Having commenced the hostilities in Manchuria the Japanese Government repeatedly assured us that these hostilities did not constitute any danger to the interests of the Chinese Eastern Railway and to those of the Soviet Union. Thus the Japanese Government determined to be responsible to us for the consequences and results of their actions in Manchuria inasmuch as they are prejudicial to our interests. Even for this only reason the Japanese Government cannot relieve itself of the responsibility for possible actions contrary to the interests of the U.S.S.R. as a result of the present

situation in Manchuria. However there is no need for me to discuss this matter in a more detailed manner and to be frank I would like to inform the Ambassador that we have received some authentic and quite reliable documents which show the role of Japanese officials and instigations of the Manchurian authorities to commit acts of violence against the U.S.S.R. which may lead to quite serious complications between the U.S.S.R. on the one hand and Manchukuo and Japan on the other. In particular according to these documents Mr. Morishima, the Japanese consul-general in Harbin, recommended such provocative measures as the arrests of top Soviet representatives on the Chinese Eastern Railway.

I therefore request that the Ambassador think over the possible consequences of such measures. The publication of these authentic documents would have shown to the whole world the role of the Japanese representatives in Manchuria and in the actions, taken by her. But we of course do not intend to publish them.

However, I am telling all this to the Ambassador not only for the purpose of complaining of the actions of the Manchurian authorities and representatives of the Japanese Government. I summoned the Ambassador mainly for the purpose of replying to the questions which he had put to comrade Karakhan and emphasizing my concurrence with some observations made by the Ambassador during that conversation. He for instance expressed the opinion that the Chinese Eastern Railway might become a source of misunderstanding between our countries, that the railway brings no profits to us and that the matter with regard to this railway requires the solution on political grounds. I fully understand that the railway due to the events which took place during the last year and a half may become and even became unprofitable, that under the present circumstances this railway is of a less interest to us than in the past, that in the present situation some forces and influences which contributed much to the deterioration of the Soviet-Japanese relations may actually make the Chinese Eastern Railway a source of friction between our country and Japan and that the matter should be radically settled. However, one cannot overlook the fact that the railway which has been built exclusively on the earnings of the peoples inhabiting the Soviet Union undeniably constitute the property of the Soviet Union, that even now it is of a great importance for the Soviet Union and therefore the Soviet Government cannot give up their rights to this railway. I hope the Japanese Government will not fail to understand this.

In what way can this problem be solved? How does the Ambassador understand the political solution of this matter as he put it? The Ambassador obviously meant the purchase of the Chinese Eastern Railway as he referred to the negotiations on this matter which took place between comrade Troyanovsky and Mr. Fujiwara. The Ambassador asked comrade Karakhan whether our attitude towards sale of the railway changed, since that time.

In this connection I think it is necessary to state that our attitude has not changed and that we are ready to enter into negotiations with Japan on the sale of the railway. Unfortunately the negotiations were discontinued and gave no result due to the fact that no reply had been received from Japan to the concrete proposals of Comrade Troyanovsky. I remind in this connection that comrade Troyanovsky told Mr. Fujiwara about a definite sum. If Japan considers it improper she should tell us about it and we perhaps shall take her arguments into consideration. If there are any difficulties in paying the purchasing price we are ready to discuss the possible privileges and time of payments as well as the transfer of a part of the property of the Chinese Eastern Railway as a part of payments.

We were ready to discuss some other methods of solving that question such as, for instance, the lease of the railway.

All these matters can be solved only through the negotiations and we propose that the Japanese Government enter into these negotiations. It goes without saying that immediate and radical measures should be taken to stop all unilateral actions on the Chinese Eastern Railway which are being taken by Manchukuo. We hope that apart from the negotiations the Japanese Government will take all possible measures to restore the normal relations on the Chinese Eastern Railway, to put an end to the practice of unilateral and unlawful actions of the Manchurian authorities, and to the unfounded claims containing ultimatums and threats. I believe the possible consequences of this practice are obvious to the authorities in Tokyo.

I request that the above-said be conveyed by the Ambassador to his government and I request him to believe that my statement was dictated by the understanding of the seriousness of the situation created on the Chinese Eastern Railway and by our desire to maintain and consolidate our friendly relations with Japan. In the course of the past year and a half we gave sufficient proof of our sincerity and readiness to take into consideration the interests of Japan and we expect reciprocity on the part of the Japanese Government. At any

rate the reply from Tokyo to my proposals which I hope will not be long in coming will enable us to judge of this intentions of the Japanese Government as to our relations.

This copy is made from the original document which is kept in the custody of State Central Historical Archives in Moscow.

V. Istomin, Chief of State
Central Historical Archives
in Moscow

September 27, 1947

C E R T I F I C A T E

November 14, 1947

I, Major N. A. Bazenko, Chief of the document room of the Soviet division of the I.P.S. hereby certify that a copy of the document to which this certificate is attached entitled:

The gist of the statement of M. M. Litvinov, People's Commissar of Foreign Affairs made to Mr. Ota, Japanese Ambassador, on May 2, 1933.

was received by me from the Director of the State Central Historical Archives in Moscow on October 15, 1947.

The original document is in the custody of the State Central Historical Archives in Moscow.

Major N. A. Bazenko
Chief of the document room
of the Soviet division
of the I.P.S.

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Sx 2649

爲

一九三三年五月二日 外務人民委員

「エム、エム、リトウイレーフ」ヨリ大田日本大
使ニオシタル申出ノ要領書

貴大使へ四月二十四日、余ノ代理タル同志「エム、
エム、カラヘン」トノ會談ニ於テソノ日韓係改善ノ希
望ヲ述べラレ且同志「カラヘン」ニ對シ如何ナル方
法ヲ以テコレヲ達成シ得ベキカ、ソシテコレ等方
法ヲ何等カ政治的性質ノ會談ヲ締結スルノ途ニ求ムベ
キデハナイカト問ヘレタ。コノ問題ニ付余へ貴大使
ト與ニ詳細ニ御話シ、ソシテ貴大使ノ提出サレタル
質問ニ對シテ貴大使ノ正確性ト平直性トヲ以テ答へ
ントスルモノデアル。コノコトハ現在ソノ日韓係惡化
ノ際ニ現實的ナル仁以テ示スルタメ急務者トスル
事アリト思ヘルルニ於テ一層必長テアルノデアル。
本年四月十六日同志「カラヘン」へ貴大使ニ對シ東
支鐵道ニ於テ如何官廳ノ志趣シタル事ヲ非正常ナ
ル状態ニツキ東京へ傳達ノ爲メ公式申出ヲオシタル
デアツタ。

斯カル状態ニ至ラシメタルコレ等官廳ノ行動ハ同志
「カラヘン」ニヨリテ詳細陳述セラレタ事ナリデアル。
乍達德石申出ニ對スル日本政府ノ回答ハ現在迄受領

サルルニ至ラナイ。然ルニ東支銀道ノ事態ハ更ニ
 一層尖鋭化セントシツツアル。ソ聯政府及東支銀
 道本社内ニアルソ聯代表者ガ滿洲官憲ヨリソ側ニ
 提出シタル言ヒ分及要求ノ完全ニ根本ナキコトヲ
 徹底的確信ヲ以テ證明シタルニモ不拘、滿洲國官
 憲ハソノ要求ヲ引續キ主張シ、コレガ履行ノタメ
 最後通牒的期限ヲ附シ北京奉天兩協定ヲ侵シ且ソ
 側利益ニ損害ヲ加ヘテ將來一方的措置ヲ採ルベシ
 ト明白ニ脅迫シテ居ルノデアアル。カ、ル脅迫ハ又
 況ンヤ右ノコトヲ履行スルコトハ、ソ側ノ對滿鐵
 對日關係ヲ極メテ深甚且長期ニ亘リテ暗カラシム
 ルデアラウ。
 日本政府ハ、滿洲ニ於テソノ軍事行動ヲ行フト共
 ニ、右軍事行動ニヨリテ東支銀道及ソ聯ノ利益ハ
 害サルコトナシト吾々ニ對シテ一再ナラズ保證シ
 タ。斯クテ日本政府ハ滿洲ニ於ケル自己ノ行動ガ
 ソ側ノ利害ニ觸ル、限リソノ行動ノ成行及結果ニ
 ツキシソ側ノ前ニソノ責任ヲ負フタモノデアアル。
 既ニコノコト一ツニヨリテモ日本政府ハ滿洲ニ於
 ケル現状ノ結果アリ得ベキソ側利益ノ侵害ニ對シ
 責任ヲ免レ得ナイノデアアル。然シナガラ自分ニハ
 今コノ問題ニ深入リスル必要ハナイ、ソシテ全ク
 卒直ニ言ツテ自分ハ、ソ聯ニ反對ナルソシテ又ソ

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便ト南日便トノ間ニ極メテ重大ナル紛議ヲ惹起シ
得ル様ナル無理ナル行動ニ同フ日本官吏ノ役割及
南洲國官憲ノ使職ヲ示ス所ノ原本ト同様テ且絶對
ニ信用シ得ル管類ガ吾々ノ手許ニ達シテ居ルトユ
ウコトヲ貴大使ニ通知セント思フモノデアル。
就中コレ等管類ニ據レバ在「ヘルビン」日本總領
事森島氏ハ東支銀道ニ在ルソ便ノ高級代表者ノ拘
禁トユウガ如キ荒蕪的措置ヲ採ルベク稱メテ居ル
余ハ斯カル措置ノ對スヘキ成行ニツイテ貴大使ガ
心ニ浮ベシコトヲ望ムモノデアル。
コレ等原又ト同様ナ管類ヲ發表シタナラバ日本便
代表者ノ南洲國ニ於ケル役割更ニ南洲國ニ依リテ採
ラルベキ措置ニツイテ全世界ニ示スコトニナルデ
アロウ。然シナガラ吾々ハ勿論コレ等管類ヲ公表
スル事ヲ考ヘテハ居ラス。
サリナガラ余ハ南洲國官憲及日本政府代表者ノ行
動ニ對シテ不平ヲ述ベシガタメダケテコレ等總テ
ノコトヲ貴大使ニ御話スル次第テハナイ、余ガ貴
大使ヲ御呼ビシタノハ、主トシテ、同志「カラヘ
ン」ニ對シテ大使ノナサレタル質問ニ對シテ御答
ヘセンガタメデアリ、ソシテ右會談中貴大使ノ言
ハレタル或ル趣旨ニ對シ余ノ同意ヲ示サンガタメ
デアル。大使ハ例ヘバ、東支銀道ハ我等兩國間ノ

紛議ノ源泉トナリ得ル、又同鐵道ハ我方ニ收入
ヲ齎サナイ、又同鐵道ニ關スル問題ハ政治的解決
ヲ必要トスルトユウ意見ヲ表明セラレテ居ル。余
亦同様コノ鐵道ハ最近一年半ノ事變ノタメニ收支
相償ハナクナリ得ルシ又既に左様ナツテ居ル。
又コノ鐵道ハ現狀ヲ以テシテハ吾々ニトリテ過去
ニ於ケルヨリモ利益ノ少イモノトナツテ居ル。
又現狀ヲ以テシテハソ日關係ノ惡化ノタメ尙ヒテ
居ル實力及勢力ガ東支鐵道ヲ真ニ我方ト日本側ト
ノ間ノ標準ノ源泉トナシ得ルシ、隨テ問題ハ根本
的ナ解決ヲ必要トシテ居ルトハ考ヘテ居ル。然シ
ソ聯ニ居住シテ居ル國民ノ勤勞者ノ金錢ノミヲ以
テ建設セラレタルコノ鐵道ハ誠ニナクソ聯國家、
所有物デアルト言フコト、又コノ鐵道ハ今モソ聯
邦ニトリテ少ナカラサル價值ヲ持ツテ居ルシ隨テ
ソ聯政府ハコノ鐵道ニ對シテ有スル自己ノ權利ヲ
拋棄出來ナイトユウコトノ事實カラ離レルコトハ
ナラナイノデアル。余ハ日本政府ガコノコトヲ了
解シナイ譯ニハ行カヌト思ヒタイノデアル。
如何ニコノ問題ヲ解決スベキデアラウカ。大使ノ
表現セラレタル如キ問題ノ政治的解決ナルモノヲ如
何様ニ實大使ハ考ヘテ居ラル、カ。察スル處貴大
使ハ東支鐵道買收ヲ與ニ持ツテ居ル様デアル。

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蓋シ大使ハコノ話題ニツイテ同志「トロヤノフスキール」ト原氏トノ間ノ交渉ニ言及セラレタカラ
デアアル。貴大使ハ同志「カラヘン」ニ對シ其後本
鐵道賣却ニ關スル問題ニ對スル我方ノ態度ニ變化
アリシヤト質問セラレタ。ソコテ余ハ、我方ノ態
度ニ變化ベナイ、當時ト同ジク今モ吾々ハ本鐵道
賣却ニツイテ日本トノ交渉ニ入ルノ用意アルモノ
デアルト言明スルコトヲ必要トスルモノデアアル。
乍通牒石交渉ハ中止セラレソシテ同志「トロヤノ
フスキール」ノ具體的旋説ニ對シ日本側ヨリ何等同
答ヲ受取ラヌ爲結果ヲ見ナカツタノデアアル。
同志「トロヤノフスキール」ハ原氏ニ對シ一定ノ
數字ヲ示シタトユウコトヲ申上マス。若シ日本側
ガ右數字ヲ具合惡シト考ヘルナラバ日本側ヨリソ
ノコトヲ言ハレルガヨイ。サスレバ吾々貴ハ日本
側ノ根據ヲ考慮ニ入レルデアロウ。若シ買收代金
支拂上困難ガアルトユウナラバ吾々トシテハ支拂
上可能トスル免除及期限ノコト並東支鐵道財産ノ
或部分ヲ支拂勘定ノ中ニ移スコトヲ討議スルノ用
意アルデアロウ。皆々ハ例ヘバ、鐵道ヲ貸渡スト
ユウ如キ問題ノ他ノ方法ヲモ討議スルノ用意ガア
ルデアラウ。
總テコレ等ノ問題ハ談判ノ方法ニ依ツテノミ解決

シ得ルモノデアル。ソシテ吾人ハ右交渉ニ入ラン
コトヲ日本政府ニ對シテ提議スル。勿論滿洲國ガ
採ツタ途ノ如キ東支鐵道ニ對スル一方の行動ノ如
キハ即時ニ決定的ニ中止セサルベカラサルモノデ
アル。吾々トシテハ、交渉ノ如何ニ不拘、東支鐵
道ニ於ケル正常ナル關係ヲ復歸セシムルタメ、滿
洲國官憲ガ一方のニシテ不法ナル行動ヲスルコト
竝ニ最後の通牒及威嚇ヲ伴フ根據ナキ要求ヲ提出
スルコトヲ停止セシムルタメ日本政府ガ同政府ノ
採リ得ル有ラユル措置ヲ講セラレンコトヲ期待ス
ルモノデアル。余ハ前記ノ如キ實行ガ如何ナル舉
動ニ到達セシムルカトユウコトヲ東京ニ於テ了解
セラル、コトト信スルモノデアル。

余ハ貴大使ニ對シ以上余ノ述ヘタル所ヲ貴政府ニ
傳達セラレンコトヲ願ヒ、又余ノ甲出ハ東支鐵道
ニ於テ發生シテ居ル事變ノ重大性ノ自覺ト對白親
善關係ノ保持及鞏固ニ對スル我方ノ熱望ガ然ラシ
ムル次第ナルコトヲ信セラレンコトヲ大使ニ請フ
モノデアル。最近一ケ年半ニ亘リ吾々ハ日本側ノ
利益ヲ考慮スル側ノ誠意ト用意トヲ示ス充分ノ
證據ヲ與ヘタノデアル、ソシテ吾々ハ日本政府ヨ
リ相互の態度ヲ期待スルモノデアル。

鬼モ角余ノ提議ハ永ク行タサル、コトハナイト思

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フガ、コレニ對スル東京ヨリノ回答ハ我等兩國間
係ノ範圍ニ於ケル日本政府ノ意圖ニツイテ吾々ニ
判斷ヲ許ステアラウ。
本篇ハ在「モスクワ」市中央山立歴史記録部保管
中ノ又舊原本ニ依リテ作成シタルモノデアル。

在「モスクワ」市 中央山立歴史記録部長（「ウエ・イストミン」

「イストミン」（署名）

（官印）

一九四七年九月二十七日

Doc. 3334-J

證 明 書

余、領東國原草事裁判所ソ聯保察部記録室長國章
少佐「エヌ・ア・バゼンコ」ハ茲ニ
「一九三三年五月二日附外新人民委員「エム、エ
ム、リトヴィーノフ」ノ日本大使大田氏ヘナシタ
ル申出ノ摘要「ト題セラレタル書類ノ別添寫ハ余
ガ一九四七年十月十五日在「モスクワ」市中央國
立歴史記録部長ヨリ受領シタルモノナルコトヲ證
明スル。
登録原本ハ在「モスクワ」市中央國立歴史記録部
ニ保管中デアル。

ソ聯保察部記録室長

(國章少佐「バゼンコ」)

一九四七年十一月十四日

Cent.

Document No. 3334-K

Exhibit No. _____

September 4, 1934
011/30

To Mr. Shi amura, Deputy Special
Agent of the Ministry of Foreign
Affairs in North Manchuria

Mr. Deputy Special Agent,

In addition to my written protests of the 21st and 24th of August of this year I have the honour of forwarding to you the copies of the certificates of medical examination of the Soviet citizens Grigoryev and Golovina who have been imprisoned and after having been released are undergoing cure in the central hospital of the Chinese Eastern Railway.

Referring to our interview which took place yesterday, on September 3 of this year I insist that you conduct urgent investigation of the indisputable data to the effect that the police and gendarmery authorities subjected the imprisoned Soviet citizens to third degree methods (beating and torture) and I insist that those guilty of these acts be severely punished. Awaiting your, Mr. Deputy Special Agent, speedy reply I avail myself of the opportunity of assuring you of my profound respect.

Chief of the consulate-general
of the U.S.S.R. in Kharbin.

(N. Raivid)

Enclosure: 2 certificates

The copy is made from the original document which is in the custody of the State Central Historical Archives in Moscow.

Director of the State Central
Historical Archives in Moscow

September 27,

Medical Certificate

We, the undersigned, doctors of the central hospital, N.T. Toropov and P. K. Fainitsky on August 20 of this year examined the clerk M.N. Golovina, maintenance and supply service, and diagnosed:

Complaints: insomnia, complete absence of appetite, constant nervous crying, nightmares, pain between the fingers of both hands and under the left ribs, headaches, nausea.

Objective symptoms: paleness, undernourishment, clearly expressed nervousness, lachrimosity, constant restlessness, sharp symptoms of traumatic neurosis, sharp pain when touching the left ribs and the marks on them of hypodermic haemorrhage, sharp pain in main phalanges of both hands with excoriations and skin wounds and hypodermic haemorrhage therein.
Heavy injury which demands long cure in hospital and sanatorium for not less than 4 months.

House-surgeons of the Central Hospital

doctors P.K. Fainitsjky
 N.T. Toropov
 (Seal)

August 29, 1934
Kharbin.

The copy is made from the original document which is in the custody of the State Central Historical Archives in Moscow.

Director of the State Central Historical
Archives in Moscow

(Istomin)

September 27, 1947.

Medical Certificate

We, the undersigned, doctors of the Central Hospital, N.T. Toropov and P. K. Fainitsky, on August 29 of this year examined Konstantin Andrianovich Grigoryev, attendant, Harbin technical school, 43 years of age and diagnosed the following:

Complaints: headaches mostly in the left side, vertigo, reduced perception and reaction, a ringing in the head and in the left ear, pain in the left helix and both shoulder-blades, in the right buttock, in the right thigh and in the right shin, broken sleep and poor appetite.

Objective symptoms: Considerable haemorrhage with two cross lines near the right shoulder-blade, enormous haemorrhage with four cross lines and sharp pain near the left shoulder-blade, pain and haemorrhage in the right buttock, considerable haemorrhage and pain on the external side of the right thigh and right shin; symptoms of traumatic neurosis. Inflammation of the left middle ear as a result of a blow- diagnosis of the laryngologist doctor Lvov.

The injury is serious. About 3 or 4 months of hospital and sanatorium regiment are needed to cure the patient.

House-surgeons of the Central Hospital

doctors: P. K. Fainitsky
N. T. Toropov
(Seal)

August 29, 1934
Kharbin

The copy is made from the original document which is in the custody of the State Central Historical Archives in Moscow.

Director of the State Central Historical Archives in Moscow

(Istomin)

September 27, 1947

C E R T I F I C A T E

November 14, 1947

I, Major N. A. Bazenko, Chief of the document room of the Soviet division of the I.P.S. hereby certify that a copy of the document to which this certificate is attached entitled:

A covering letter of the Chief of the Consulate-General of the U.S.S.R. in Harbin No. 011/30 dated September 4, 1934, addressed to Mr. Shimamura, Deputy Special Agent of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in North Manchuria and two certificates of medical examination of Soviet citizens Grigoryev and Golovina attached to the above letter.

was received by me from the Director of the State Central Historical Archives in Moscow on October 15, 1947.

The original document is in the custody of the State Central Historical Archives in Moscow.

Major N.A. Bazenko
Chief of the document room
of the Soviet division
of the I.P.S.

Doc. 3334-K

一九三四年九月四日
第〇一一ノ三(號)

駐 北 滿

外交部特派交渉員代理 下 村 辰

特派交渉員 辰

本年八月二十一日附及二十四日附本官ヨリノ抗議文ノ追加トシテ本官ハ豫テ拘禁中ニ在リ其後刑務所ヨリ出テテ東支鐵道中央病院ニ入院中ナルソノ人「グリゴリーユフ」及「コロソイナ」ノ診ヒセラ茲ニ送附スルノ光榮ヲ有スル。

昨九月三日行ヘタル吾々ノ會談ニ際シ本官ハ被拘禁ソノ犯人ニ對シテ警察及憲兵目惹ガ肉体的壓迫上訴スベカラサル方法(殴打及拷問)ヲ斥ヒタル今次ノ明白ナル事實ニ付至急調査ヲ行ヒ且本件ニ關スル責任者ヲ嚴罰センコトヲ主張スルモノデアル。

本官ハ貴特派交渉員代理ヨリ冠送同答アルベキヲ期待シテ茲ニ貴官ニ對シ深甚ナル敬意ヲ表スルモノデアル。

在「ヘルピン」ソ聯總領事館事務代理(「エヌ・ライウイド」)

2.

附屬書、書類入封筒二通、

本官ハ在「モスクワ」市中央國立歴史記録部ニ保
管中ナル書類原本ニヨリ作成シタルモノデアル。

在「モスクワ」市中央國立歴史記録部長

(「ヴユ・イストミン」)

「ヴユ・イストミン」(署名)

(官 印)

九月二十七日

Doc. 9334-K

Doc. 334-R

一寫

診 斷 書

吾等下記ノ者中央病院醫師「ドクトル」「エヌ・
イ・トロボフ」及「ベカ・フアイニツキ」ハ本
年八月二十九日材料部女事務員「エム・エヌ・エ
ローウイナ」ノ診察ヲ行ヒ、其際左記發見ス。
主観的。不眠、食慾完全缺除、常時神経質涕泣、
忪ロシキ夢見、兩手ノ拷問及左肋ノ下部ノ痛ミ、
頭痛、嘔氣。
客観的。蒼白、栄養低下、烈シク現ハレタル神経
過敏、涙腺イ、常時不眠、創傷ニ基ク神経病ノ類
シキ痛苦アリ、皮下出血ノ形跡ヲ有ス、兩手ノ主
要ナル指ノ物所ニ觀シキ苦痛アリココニハ擦過傷
及皮膚ノ傷及皮下出血ガアル。
損傷、意傷ニシテ長期即四ヶ月以上ノ間病院及療
養所ニヨル治療ヲ必要トスル。

中央病院主治醫

「ドクトル」(「ベカ・フアイニツキ」)

「ドクトル」(「エヌ・イ・トロボフ」)

(印)

一九三四年八月二十九日「ヘルビン」市ニ於テ

3

4

中央病院主治醫

「ドクトル」(「ベ・カ・フアイニツキ」)

「ドクトル」(「エヌ・イ・トロボフ」)

(印)

一九三四年八月二十九日、「ヘルピン」市ニ於テ

本寫ハ在「モスクワ」市中央国立歴史記録部保管
中ノ書類原本ニヨリテ作成シタルモノデアル。

在「モスクワ」市

中央国立歴史記録部長(「ダエ・イストシン」)

「ダエ・イストシン」(署名)

(官 印)

一九四七年九月二十七日

Doc. 3334-K.

Doc. 3334-K.

寫

診

斷

書

吾等下記ノ者中央病院醫師「ドクトル」「エヌ・
イ・トロポフ」及「ベカ・フアイユツキ」ハ本
年八月二十九日庶務係「コンスタンチン・アドリ
アノウイチ・グリゴリエフ」・四十五才・ノ診
察ヲ行ヘリ其際左記發見ス。

主観的。頭痛、左方ニ強シ、眩暈、低下セル感受
性及反應、頭中及左耳内ノ騒音、左耳殻ノ部分ニ
於ケル苦痛、兩肩胛骨ノ部分及右方臀部ノ片方ノ
部分、右大腿及右脛骨ニ於テ夫々苦痛アリ、睡眠
及食欲共不良。

客観的。右肩胛骨ノ部分ニ於テ二本ノ筋ヲ有ス
ル著シキ出血アリ、左肩胛骨ノ場所ニ裂シイ痛苦
ヲ伴ヒ且四本ノ筋アル大キナ出血アリ、右方臀
部ノ片方ノ所ニ苦痛及出血アリ、右大腿及右脛骨
ノ外側表面ニ著シキ出血アリテ痛苦ヲ伴フ。創傷
ニ基ク神経痛ノ現象ガアル。殴打ヤラレタルタメ
左方中耳ニ炎症アリ「ドクトル」「リウオフ」ノ
診察。

損傷ハ重傷ニシテ治療ノタメ三、四ヶ月間病院及
療養所ニ入ルヲ要ス。

中央病院主治醫

「ドクトル」(「ベ・カ・フアイニツキ」)

「ドクトル」(「ユス・イ・トロボフ」)

(印)

一九三四年八月二十九日。「ベルリン」市ニ於テ、

本寫ハ在「モスクワ」市中央国立歴史記録部保管

中ノ書類原本ニヨリテ作成シタルモノデアル。

在「モスクワ」市

中央国立歴史記録部長(「グエ・イストミン」)

「グエ・イストミン」(署名)

(官印)

一九四七年九月二十七日

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證 明 書

余、遠東國際軍事裁判所ソ聯檢察部記録室長陸軍
少佐「エヌ・ア・バヤンコ」ハ茲ニ
「在「ハルビン」ソ聯總領事館事務代理發院北滿
外交部特派交渉員代理下村氏宛一九三四年九月四
日附第〇一ノ三〇號添狀、ソ聯人「グリゴリエ
フ」及「ゴロイウイナ」ノ診斷モ二通添附」
ト題スル書類ノ別添寫ハ余ガ一九四七年十月十五
日在「モスクワ」市中央國立歴史記念部長ヨリ受
領シタルモノナルコトヲ證明スル。
且、原本ハ在「モスクワ」市中央國立歴史記念部
ニ保管中デアル。

ソ聯檢察部記録室長（陸軍少佐「バゼンコ」）

「バゼンコ」（署名）

一九四七年十一月十四日

Cent

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